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N°. XI.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS,

TAKEN ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1855,

OF THE POPULATION OF THE

Punjab Territories.

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REPORT ON THE CENSUS,

TAKEN ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1855,

OF THE POPULATION OF THE

Punjab Territories.

No. 26.

No. 41.

FROM

R. TEMPLE, ESQUIRE,

Secy. to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab,

To

G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Foreign Department,

FORT WILLIAM.

Dated Lahore, 14th January 1856.

REVENUE.

SIR,

A CENSUS of the population of the Punjab Territories having been taken on the 1st of January 1855, and the statistics thus obtained appearing to be such as may prove acceptable to the Supreme Government, and interesting to the public, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit a resumé of the results, and a brief general Report on the operation, as follows.

2. In October 1854, the Chief Commissioner considered that the time had arrived when a Census, after the most approved method known to Indian experience, might be conveniently made in the Punjab. Instructions to this effect were accordingly issued to the Financial Commissioner. It was decided that the Census should be effected not by any general inquiry regarding the inhabitants and fixed residents or floating population, nor by any calculation of average number of souls to houses, enclosures or families, (both of which methods have been adopted on different occasions in India,) but by actual enumeration of the people, as they were, all over the country at one given time. With this view it was prescribed, that all persons should be numbered who might sleep in any house of every city, town, village, hamlet, and detached tenement, bearing a known name, during the night intervening between the 31st December 1854 and the 1st January 1855. A similar operation had been conducted throughout the North-Western Provinces on the 1st January 1853, and the details of that great work had been lucidly arranged, and minutely described in a Memoir prepared by Mr. J. G. Christian, Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, and published by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The Punjab Officers were therefore referred to the rich fund of experience hereby afforded, in executing the Census of 1855 for these Territories.

3. On receiving his instructions, the Financial Commissioner issued orders to the District Authorities, supplying them with forms of Statements to be used by those engaged in the numbering of the people, and of the Statements of villages and landed area to be filled in by the Revenue Officials. A code of brief and simple instructions was drawn up for the guidance of the enumerators, enjoining that the inmates of each house be counted, the houses being classified according to the enclosure wherein situated; that the name of the head of the family and the numbers of each sex be entered in the appropriate columns of the prescribed Statement; that no person who might sleep on the particular night within any dwelling, whether regular occupant or stranger within the gates, should be excluded; that members of a family who might be away from home should not be reckoned in their own house, but in the place where they might be sleeping at the time of enumeration. It was also declared that the Census should include the residents of Stations, Military Cantonments and Sudder Bazaars. For this latter purpose the

co-operation of the Cantonment Magistrates and the Military Authorities was to be invited.

4. The Financial Commissioner's Circular Orders reached the various Districts by the early portion of November. The notice given to the local Officers was indeed short, but they zealously applied themselves to the task. Many thousands of copies of the directions to enumerators, and of the formal Statements of people, houses, and area, were immediately struck off at the many Lithographic Vernacular Presses, which have either been set up in the Jails or have been established under the auspices of Government Officers, in many cities of the Punjab. In each District the native heads of the Civil Establishment, Police and Fiscal, were assembled for instruction in the details of the operation. Each local Division was sub-divided into circles of superintendence to be for this occasion under charge of a Government Official. Towns, cities and large villages were parcelled out into wards. Every ordinary village, and every detached hamlet, was formed into a separate beat. To each beat was assigned an enumerator, specially trained and capable of making the numerical entries. For the towns and cities the burghers readily supplied enumerators. In large villages the land-holders, the bankers, and the traders, could also furnish persons for the work. In smaller villages, the village accountants would be ready to act in this capacity. But in the scattered hamlets, in the wilder tracts, and in the hilly localities, various persons were enlisted in the service. In many places the Mahomedan moollah, the Sikh girunthee or scripture reader, the village school-master and his pupils, the petty trader, the chief cattle grazer, were selected to aid in the work of enumeration. Many items in the returns, such as houses, villages, enclosures, landed area, in short all entries except those relating to people, could be closely ascertained a leisure, and filled in before the actual night of enumeration. This was carefully done every where. The preliminary entries were often tested by the District Authorities. Occasionally, even an experimental census was partially made to test the strength of the apparatus, and to afford an opportunity for practice. As the appointed day drew near, the people generally were warned to be in readiness.

5. On the night of the 31st December, the enumerators went round to the houses of their respective beats. Each man having asked his questions and made his entries, completed his circuit during the night,

and by the morning of the 1st January, presented the return to the Supervising Officer. At the places where the servants of Government, whether Police, Fiscal or Judicial, happened to be stationed, these Officers personally tested the entries on that very night. In many cases this was also done by the European Officers. There was scarcely a single civil employé of the Government disengaged on that occasion. In the two Capitals of Lahore and Umritsur, the Deputy Commissioners were themselves in the streets during a great portion of the night, accompanying the enumerators, or following in their wake and cross-questioning the householders. On these rounds the District Officers were attended by the most respectable among the burghers. In all cases the mass of the people effectually co-operated. The heads of families were usually quite ready to return their inmates. At Umritsur in particular, the people stood waiting with a light at their doors for the arrival of the enumerators, and the streets and alleys were half illuminated. At the large Stations Census Papers in a tabular form were circulated among the European residents. In the Cantonments and the Sudder Bazaars, the enumeration was effected through the Cantonment Magistrates with the sanction of the Military Authorities.

6. It appears satisfactory that the operation should have been conducted so easily and quietly. If it were considered that inquiries of this nature have often given rise to absurd and unfounded rumours, and excited serious discontent and apprehensions as to the intentions of Government, that this inquiry was to be made simultaneously throughout a newly acquired Province, and to be extended to rude and martial tribes on the frontier, doubts might at first sight be entertained as to the probable success of the measure, and the nature of its effects. But confidence was placed in the good sense and feeling which the Punjab people have uniformly displayed, and that reliance has been justified. The utter absence of alarm among the inhabitants generally at this, the first regular census, was truly remarkable. They seem to have understood the work to be a statistical investigation, with no special or ulterior design. No suspicion appears to have arisen even in the minds of the Trans-Indus population, although the tribes on the border are proverbially sensitive to even the semblance of interference. In one or two Districts only of the Punjab do any rumours appear to have spread abroad, but these were quite exceptional and were easily allayed. In

many instances the local Officers bear emphatic testimony to the alacrity and good humour with which the measure was received by the people. And after reflection on the extent of Territory, stretching as it does from the Jumna to the Indus, from Kurnal to Peshawur, from Jummoo to the confines of Scinde, through which this operation was conducted simultaneously on a single night; the diverse nature of the machinery which was set in motion; the still more varied character of the tribes to be enumerated, some being men who had turned from rougher pursuits to agriculture and such like industry; some being warrior barbarians, who until recently had never conceived the idea of a settled Government, much less of statistical inquiry; some being nomads in deserts or pastoral wilds, some being denizens not only of hills, but of mountains topped with snow—after reflection on all these points, it is hoped that the efficiency of the result attained may appear not otherwise than creditable to the Administration.

7. After completion of the Census, the District Officers and their Establishments tested the returns; there was no sub-division of any District in which the returns remained untested. The work of collation then commenced. In the course of this process errors were not unfrequently detected. The evolving of averages of persons per square mile, per house, per enclosure, per village—the proportions of males to females, of agricultural to non-agricultural—afford ready means for such detection. The frame-work of the Census however, namely, the register of houses, previously prepared with accuracy and at leisure, constitutes a considerable safeguard against error. Still it is not to be supposed, that notwithstanding the eradication of many mistakes, and the re-casting of the returns in numerous villages where error was suspected, and even in some whole Districts, there does not exist a residue of error. In some instances the local authorities, after all practicable correction, still consider the returns to be not altogether trustworthy. But the great majority express a concurrent opinion as to the general fidelity of the Census. It will be seen presently, that the figures are generally consistent with all known probabilities; and on the whole the Chief Commissioner trusts that the Census may be presented to the Supreme Government as a not unworthy addition to the statistics of Upper India.

8. But it will be observed, that an enumeration of the people, however good in itself, would be comparatively of lesser value, unless accompanied by some reliable statistics of landed area, whereby the relative

denseness or sparseness of the population might be known. The attention of the District Officers was duly drawn to this point, in regard to which, however, considerable diversity prevails. In the North-Western Provinces the records of the Revenue Survey and Settlement furnished the best possible statistics, not only as to the total area of every District, and of every Estate, but also as to the main classification of the land, such as land assessed with revenue, land exempt from assessment, cultivation and waste, &c. The Punjab at present does not possess equal advantages in this respect, and it possessed still less at the period of the Census. The Settlement and Survey statistics were indeed available for the three largest Divisions, namely, the Cis and the Trans-Sutlej States, and the Lahore Division: in these, therefore, there remained nothing to be desired. Similar statistics were partially available in certain portions of the Jhelum Division. In all the villages of this Division also there had been rough native measurements of the cultivated land, and in one important tract, namely, the Upper Sindh Saugor Doab, lying North of the Salt Range, there had been a first-rate Topographical Survey. Here therefore the village records could furnish the details of cultivation, and the Topographical Survey the total area. In the Mooltan Division there had been rough native measurements of cultivation, but there had been nothing like a survey of the expansive wooded wastes, in proportion to which the cultivated and inhabited area is but a mere fraction. A Revenue Survey of these tracts was at that period commencing, and has since been in progress. For the purposes of the Census, however, the superficial contents of this wide space were approximately calculated from the standard maps in use, such as that prepared by Captain Thuillier, Deputy Surveyor General. In the Leia Division there had been for the most part a rough native measurement of cultivation, but not of the uncultivated area, which in this Division also is very great. For the extremity of the Upper Derajat, however, a good military survey had been effected, and for the lower extremity the survey conducted in the Canal Department was capable of supplying some statistical data. In the Peshawur Division there had been no measurements of cultivation, but there had been good Topographical Surveys. The mountainous District of Huzara had been excellently surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey Department. The Districts of Peshawur and Kohat had been surveyed, though with less accuracy of detail, for Military objects. Other maps and surveys had also been partially made in

the Department of Public Works for engineering purposes. For these three Districts, then, the total geographical area may be pronounced trustworthy, but the cultivated and assessed area cannot be termed more than estimated and approximate. On the whole, however, it is hoped that the means at our disposal, for the ascertainment of area statistics, which, though in some respects avowedly defective were in many respects very good, may be considered as a fit accompaniment of the Census.

9. The Census Returns and the accessory statistics having been prepared by the District Authorities, after the manner set forth in the foregoing paras., were forwarded to the Financial Commissioner at various dates during the first half of 1855. Since that time they have been collated, examined and corrected with great care and accuracy in the Financial Commissioner's Office, and general Statements having been prepared uniformly with those of the North-Western Provinces, the whole were made over to this Office on the 1st of January 1856. Two general Statements are appended, No. I. exhibiting the population, area and revenue of the several Divisions and Districts in the Punjab Territories, and No. II. comprising the averages and per-centages deducible from the first Statement. Having described in the preceding account the *modus operandi* adopted for obtaining these statistics, I am now briefly to epitomize and analyse their results.

10. The main results of the No. I. Statement may be abstracted as follows:—

Divisions.	Square Miles.	Villages.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Population per Square Mile.
			Souls.	*Rupees.*	
Cis-Sutlej States, ...	8090·11	4,962	2,282,111	32,01,228	282·08
Trans-Sutlej States,.....	6791·83	4,171	2,273,037	33,91,296	334·67
Lahore, ...	11627·88	8,188	3,458,694	43,17,118	297·41
Jhelum, ...	16761·22	4,647	1,762,488	23,77,301	105·35
Mooltan, ...	15494·00	2,489	971,175	10,74,959	62·68
Leia, ...	15271·70	2,531	1,122,621	16,96,662	73·50
Peshawur, ...	7588·50	1,891	847,695	9,51,646	111·70
Grand Total, ...	81625·24	28,879	12,717,821	1,70,10,210	155·80

From the above it is seen then that the Punjab Territories contain eighty-one thousand square miles, twenty-nine thousand villages, and a population of nearly thirteen millions of souls, in a proportion of 155 persons to the square mile, with a land revenue demand of one and three-quarter million pound sterling, exclusive of excise and miscellaneous receipts, which would raise the amount to two millions.

11. The above figures relate of course to actual British Possessions only; but irrespectively of Foreign States, such as Cabul, and Independent Tribes, such as those on the Frontier, with which the political relations of the British Government are conducted through the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, there are numerous Native Principalities, semi-independent, but yet subject to political superintendence, more or less complete and direct. In fact the old North-West Frontier Agency, which for the last half century has possessed an almost historical importance in India, has in these days devolved on the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, an inheritance, as it were, descended from Ochterloney, Metcalfe and Clerk. The extent of the Agency has however greatly increased within the last ten years, by the accession of additional States. Its duties are now very considerable, and are equal to at least one-sixth of the work of this Administration. It therefore seems proper, that in estimating the extent of the Territories in which this Administration is concerned, the statistics of the Native States under political superintendence should also be given. The Principalities in question consist of the old protected Sikh States between the Jumna and the Sutlej, which were about to be absorbed in the growing Kingdom of Runjeet Singh, but were rescued from that grasp by the British Government, through the Agency of Sir D. Ochterloney by the Treaty of Protection in 1809. These are now known as the Cis-Sutlej Chief-ships. Next come the petty Hill Chief-ships in the vicinity of Simla; these came under British superintendence after the Nepal War in 1815. Then there is Bhawulpoor, which has been connected with the British Government since 1833, and more especially since the Affghan War. More recently, we have the Sikh Principality of Kupoorthulla, in the Jullundur Doab, and the Rajpoot Principalities in the hills West of the Sutlej, on both banks of the Beas and up to the Ravee: all these have fallen under political supervision since the first Sikh Campaign of 1846, and the cession of the Trans-Sutlej Territory. Lastly, come the Dominions of Goolab Singh,

Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo. His Highness has been a Tributary of the British Government since 1846. No history or description of these Native States need now be attempted: on the present occasion it will suffice to give such portions of their statistics as will correspond with those of the Census. These statistics have been obtained partly from available records, and partly from inquiry made for the present purpose. A general Statement, comprising the main results, is appended. *Firstly*, then, the Cis-Sutlej Sikh Principalities, the principal of which is Puttiala, contain an area of more than 7,000 square miles, a population of nearly two millions of souls, that is, about 250 persons to the square mile, and yield a revenue of thirty-one lakhs per annum, or nearly one-third of a million pound sterling. The above statement of area may be taken as quite correct, being obtained from the Revenue Survey of all the Cis-Sutlej Territory effected between 1846 and 1851. The Population Return is based on inquiry and tested by the averages of surrounding British Territory. As the States are intermingled with, and encircled by British Territory, of which the population has been ascertained by Census, the present Return may be considered almost as trustworthy as that of our own Provinces. For the Revenue Return the information furnished by the Chiefs themselves, and the records of the Agency Office, are available. *Secondly*, in respect to the Hill States round Simla, which are situated in a mountainous Himalayan region, their superficial area cannot be properly known, but their geographical area can be accurately ascertained from the map supplied by the Great Trigonometrical Survey Department. This may be safely set down at 5,000 square miles. Population Returns have been specially rendered by the Chiefs themselves. The aggregate of souls amounts to 432,643, or about half a million. The revenues have been ascertained from the political records, and amount to Rupees 5,72,100 per annum, or about five lakhs of Rupees, or £50,000 sterling. *Thirdly*, there are the Trans-Sutlej Hill States and the Kupoorthulla State. The area of Kupoorthulla having been ascertained by a Revenue Survey is quite correct; the Population Returns have been tested by the average of the adjoining portions of the Jullundur Doab; the revenues have been frequently determined by inquiries on other occasions; the statistics of this State are therefore, for the most part, quite trustworthy. For the Hill States the geographical area has been deduced from the Great Trigonometrical Survey Map. The Population Return has been tested by the

averages of the surrounding hills of the Kangra District, and the revenues are well known to the local British Officers, and are to be found in the records. The Native States then of the Trans-Sutlej Division contain an area of 5,316 square miles, a population of 498,163, or half a million of souls, and yield a revenue of Rupees 8,18,284 per annum, or upwards of eight lakhs, or £8,000 sterling. *Fourthly*, the Bhawulpoor State is a long strip of country lying along the left bank of the Sutlej and the Indus, its length is correctly stated by the British Agent at the Nawab's Court to be 315 miles and its breadth from 40 to 120 miles. The area, having been tested by means of the last-edited Punjab Map, may be set down at 25,200 square miles; the population, as ascertained through the British Agent and the Nawab, is estimated at 925,000 souls, or nearly a million: this cannot, however, be considered as more than an approximation. The average of persons per square mile would only be 37. This number may appear small, but it is to be remembered that the Territory adjoins the Great Desert towards the South, and itself contains in its interior a wide expanse of sandy waste, the exterior border situated on the river bank being alone cultivated and inhabited. The revenues which formerly stood at fifteen lakhs of Rupees per annum have of late years fallen to twelve lakhs—this latter figure may be taken as correct. But with the exception of the Revenue Returns, the statistics of this State cannot be considered as more than proximate and estimated. *Fifthly*, and lastly, the geographical area of the Maharajah Goolab Singh's Dominion appears from the last-edited Punjab Map to amount to 60,000 square miles. It is difficult to know any thing approaching to the exact amount of the population. There are but two well-inhabited and tolerably level localities in these dominions, namely, the plains round Jummoo, sub-jacent to the lower ranges of Hills, and the Cashmere Valley. There are no submontane plains. The greater portion of the Territory is very hilly, and the Northern section is one of the most mountainous regions in the world, being distinguished by some of the loftiest Himalayan peaks. The total population is conjectured to be at least three millions of souls. Of these the valley of Cashmere is said to contain nearly two millions of persons, with an area of about 3,000 square miles, thereby showing great density of population. The capital of the valley, the city of Sereenuggur, is believed to have between 300,000 and 400,000 inhabitants; the extent of the city is spacious and the dwelling-houses are

greatly crowded. The other capital, Jummoo, contains only some 25,000 persons. The Maharajah's revenues of all kinds would probably amount to eighty lakhs of Rupees per annum, or four-fifths of a million pound sterling. The above statistics are of course nothing more than estimates. It is however to be remembered, that a first-rate scientific survey of the Maharajah's Dominions is now progressing in the Great Trigonometrical Survey Department. This valuable work will hereafter form the best possible basis for the statistics of these important regions.

12. The Native States then having been specified, and the sources from which their statistics are obtained having been stated, it remains only to epitomize the results as follows :—

	Area in Square Mile.	Population.	Revenue.	Persons per Square Mile.
		Souls.	*Rupees.*	
I. Cis-Sutlej Principalities,...	7368·95	1,894,800	31,23,000	257·13
II. Simla Hill States, ...	5000·00	432,643	5,72,100	86·53
III. Trans-Sutlej Principalities,	5316·00	498,163	8,18,284	54·68
IV. Bhawulpoor, ...	25200·00	925,000	15,43,150	36·70
V. Maharajah Goolab Singh's Territories (Cashmere and Jummoo,	60000·00	3,000,000	80,00,000	50·00
Total, ...	102884·95	6,750,606	1,40,56,534	65·71

It is seen thus, that the Political Dependencies of the Punjab contain an area of one hundred and two thousand square miles, and a population of six and three-quarter millions of souls, and yield an annual revenue of one hundred and forty lakhs of Rupees, or nearly one and a half million pound sterling. From the physical character of the country, the area (which to a great extent is geographical rather than superficial) appears vast, and the population is consequently very sparse. But the relative proportions of revenue and population are fair, and will bear comparison with similar proportions in the British Territory.

13. If then the statistics of the above Territories be added to the British Possessions in the Punjab, as given in the preceding para. 10, as

perhaps they should be if a comprehensive view of the whole subject is requisite, then the sums total will stand thus :—

Punjab Territories.

	Area in Square Mile.	Population.	Annual Revenue.	Average of persons to a Square Mile.
		Souls.	*Rupees.*	
British Possessions, ...	81625·24	12,717,821	1,96,43,165*	155·80
Political Dependencies, ...	102884·95	6,750,606	1,40,56,534	67·71
Grand Total,..	184510·19	19,468,427	3,36,99,699	105.54

It may be stated then, that these Territories comprise a total area of one hundred and eighty-five thousand square miles, a population of nineteen and a half million of souls, and yield an annual revenue of three hundred and thirty-seven lakhs of Rupees, or nearly three and a half million pound sterling. It may not be uninteresting to exhibit as below the territorial status of these Provinces at different epochs.

* Including all items.

	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.												POLITICAL DEPENDENCIES.																					Grand Total.		
	Cis-Sutlej States.			Trans-Sutlej States.			Punjab.			Total.			Protected Sikh States.			Simla Hill States.			Trans-Sutlej Hill States.			Kajeerdanlla.			Maharajah Gulab Singh's Dominions.			Shawalpore.			Total.					
	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.	Acs.	Population.	Revenue.
Before 1846, ...	2927	700704	468808	..	..	..	..	..	..	2927	700704	468808	7369	1694808	3179000	3000	425943	272500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21230	920000	1162130	37599	3041943	3268310	40526	3041947	3731308
In 1846, ...	6506	3202211	2031294	4792	2273937	3334879	..	..	..	14892	6102149	6214182	7369	1694808	3179000	3000	425943	272500	4753	283442	397000	406	212725	481284	68000	3000000	8600000	21230	920000	1162130	140965	6734668	14835334	121773	6256734	20393217
In 1846, ...	6506	3202211	2031294	4792	2273937	3334879	66743	4916973	12451455	81821	13717121	19944585	7369	1694808	3179000	3000	425943	272500	4753	283442	397000	406	212725	481284	68000	3000000	90000	21230	920000	1162130	162965	6734668	14835334	194519	13849457	33979452

14. Passing from general results, I am now to remark upon certain points in connection with the Census, which seem to invite notice.

15. Like almost every other similar operation in India, the Punjab Census shows that successive inquiries tend to enhance the known amount of the population. This result may be partly due to actual increase, owing to the general pacification of the Province, and the augmented means of production. Still, however, the numbers of the present Census lead to the conclusion, that the closer the investigation the greater the number returned. At annexation the population of the Punjab Proper (exclusive of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territory) was estimated to be from four to five millions. For the same tract the population is now seen to be seven and a half millions. In the Peshawur District the rate of population per square mile was calculated in 1851, upon seemingly fair data, at 112; it is now proved to be at least 193. In Huzara the male population was, on positive data, set down at 155,434; the present Census shows 161,861 males. In the Dehra Ghazee Khan District the population was set down at something short of 100,000; it is now shown to be 240,000. But besides these returns, prepared at different times for several Districts, the Settlement Department was charged with the preparation of population statistics. The returns were based on a very careful and complete registration of houses, and the number of residents to each house was filled in by the village accountants and other local officials. Three large Divisions, namely, Cis-Sutlej States, Trans-Sutlej States, and Lahore, having come under settlement, complete population statistics had consequently been prepared for these Divisions previously to the present Census. Although the enumeration was not conducted at one given time, and although the Settlement Returns can hardly compete with those of the Census, yet there is a general agreement between the two, which is a satisfactory circumstance. But in these cases also the revised Census shows an increase of numbers, as will be seen from the following comparative Statement :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Population per Square Mile per Settlement Census.	Population per Square Mile per new Census.
Cis-Sutlej States,	Umballa,	336·52	383·29
	Loodianah,	132·40	186·90
	Ferozepoor,	411·20	513·09
Trans-Sutlej States, ...	Jullundur,	340·44	383·63
	Hooshyarpoor,	202·07	224·17
	Kangra,	150·63	209·39
Lahore, ...	Lahore,	430·39	436·75
	Umritsur,	463·32	470·01
	Goordaspoor,	401·77	475·37
	Sealkote,	140·48	147·47
	Goojranwalla,		

Each succeeding enumeration seems to exceed its predecessor in numbers, and shows that it is difficult to make a *full* return of all the inhabitants, and that many persons escape enumeration; while at the same time population may be gradually increasing. The inference therefore is, that the new returns are certainly not over-rated, that if there be any error it is on the side of deficiency and not of excess, and that probably each successive Census will show an augmentation of numbers.

16. In regard to one of the most prominent features of a Census, namely, the relative density or otherwise of the population, it will be seen, that in the Punjab the average rate stands at 155·80 persons per square mile. This may be a fair average, as compared with many European countries; but it shows a sparse rather than a dense population for India. In the North-Western Provinces there are 420 persons per square mile by last Census; in Bengal, according to the best available data, there appear to be 311 persons per square mile; in the Madras Presidency 170; in the Bombay Presidency only 156; in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory 122. On the whole the Punjab is one-fourth less populous in proportion to its area than the United Kingdom, and about as thickly peopled as either France, Prussia, Austria, and Italy on the Continent, or as the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in India. On the other hand, it is not more than half as populous as the most densely-inhabited parts of the world, such as Holland, Belgium, Northern Italy, China, the Gangetic Provinces of India, and the like.

17. The rapid and great alternations of sparseness and density of population in the Punjab Districts is perhaps remarkable. Two Districts may be often observed in the same Division, and perhaps adjoining each other, yet exhibiting extreme diversity in the average rate of population. From this circumstance doubts might perhaps at first sight be entertained as to the accuracy of the returns; but it must be remembered that the surface of the Punjab is notoriously varied. The Punjab Reports have often explained, that generally the *submontane portion* only of the Punjab (about one-third) is fertile, and that the remainder is a wild tract, with exceptional strips of civilization. The Cis-Sutlej States are fertile towards the North and near the Rivers Sutlej and Jumna, but degenerate into sand towards the South. The Trans-Sutlej States are in their upper half hilly, and even mountainous; that portion below the Hills is a rich plain. The next three Doabs, namely, the Baree, Rechna, and Chuch, are fertile towards the North; but towards the centre and the South the land is

elevated and covered with brush-wood; the margin near the rivers only being fringed with cultivation. The waste has however once been occupied at some former era, and may now be reclaimed by canal irrigation. The fourth and last Doab, the Sindh Sagur, is divided in two, by the Salt Range; that portion above the Range is generally rugged; that below is generally sandy. It will be found on examination of the returns, that the Census averages correspond entirely with the known condition, wealth and peculiarities of the various Divisions. As this point is of consequence for the credit of the Census, it were well to illustrate it by a brief reference to the several Divisions.

18. In the Cis-Sutlej States the average of the Umballa District, 426·83 persons per square mile, is high. But the District is rich, is in the midst of cultivation, a large part of the area is shown to be under cultivation. The rate of land revenue assessment on the cultivated acre (Rupees 1-2-4) is good. In Loodianah the average is also high, *viz.*, 385·29 persons per square mile, and accordingly the rate of assessment is about the same (*viz.* Rupees 1-6-2) per acre. In Ferozepoor again, the average is much lower, *viz.*, 186 persons per square mile, but the District is known to have large sandy tracts, and is much poorer, as is seen from the rate of assessment, *viz.*, 10 annas per acre. Passing to the Trans-Sutlej States, we find the Jullunder average the highest in the Punjab, *viz.*, 513 persons per square mile; but nearly all the area is shown to be under cultivation, and the District must be the richest in the Punjab, as it pays Rupees 2 per cultivated acre. In then eighbouring District of Hooshyarpoor, the average is much lower, *viz.*, 383, but half the District is hilly. The average is lower still in the Kangra District, but that District is alpine. In the Lahore Division again, the average of the Lahore District is comparatively low, being only 210 persons to a square mile, although it contains the capital city. But though the environs of Lahore are of course rich, yet the central waste is near a thand, and a large portion is half desert. The general rate of assessment, *viz.*, 12 annas per acre, is accordingly low. The three Districts of Umritsur, Goordaspoor and Sealkote, are known to be similarly circumstanced; their Census averages are uniformly high, *viz.*, 436, 470, and 475 persons per square mile respectively. There is a similar correspondence in their rates of assessment, *viz.*, Rupees 1-11-0, Rupees 1-12-0 and Rupees 1-10-0, per cultivated acre respectively. In the Jhelum Division, the Goojerat District shows a fair average, *viz.*, 270 persons per square mile. In the

other three Districts, namely, Shahpoor, Jhelum and Rawul Pindee, the average is very low, ranging from 70 to 100 persons per square mile; but the former is in the heart of the central waste, and the two latter are extremely rugged and raviny. There is exactly the same fluctuation in the assessment, that of Goojerat being at a tolerably high rate, and of the other three low. In the Mooltan Division the low averages, *viz.*, 73, 44 and 74 persons per square mile, show a very sparse population; but that part of the country is notoriously nothing more than one vast wooded wild, except round Mooltan and its Canals, there is but little cultivation. The assessment however falls at a higher rate on cultivation than might be expected; the reason is that the nomad people have various pastoral resources besides agriculture. In the Leia Division the average in Khangurh is fair, *viz.*, 205 persons per square mile, that District being situated on the apex of the Sindh Sagur Doab, close to the junction of two great rivers, and therefore for the most part cultivated. In the Leia, Dehra Ghazee Khan, and Dehra Ismael Khan Districts, the averages, *viz.*, 50, 59 and 87 persons per square mile, respectively, are low, but then the former contains a sandy desert, and the two latter consist of wild Trans-Indus Frontier. Lastly, in the Peshawur Division—it is seen that the Peshawur Division, which comprises (among other items of area) one fertile valley, has 193 persons to a square mile; while the mountainous District of Kohat has only 35. The above considerations may, it is hoped, aid in strengthening a belief as to the general fidelity of the Census.

19. The most thickly and the most thinly-peopled Districts in the Punjab may be contrasted as below, with corresponding Districts of other parts of India:—

Thickly-peopled Districts.

PUNJAB.	N. W. PROVINCES.	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Persons per square mile.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per square mile.
Umballa, - - 420	Benares, - - - 856	Burdwan, - - - 833	Tanjore, - - 469	Kaira, - - - - 310
Jullunder, - - 513	Jounpoor, - - 737	Hooghly, - - - 759	Malabar, - - 250	Surat, - - - - 302
Umritsur, - - 436	Ghazeepoor, - - 732	Kondah, - - - 614	Trichinopoly, - 243	Broach, - - - 220
Goordaspoor, - 470	Azimgurh, - - 657	Kungpoor, - - 619	Arcot, - - - 225	Belgaum, - - - 189
Sealkote, - - 475	Delhi, - - - - 552	Patna, - - - - 656	Chingleput, - 214	Dharwar, - - - 196
	Agra, - - - - 537		Madras, estimated, - } 26,616	Rutnagherry, - 167

Thinly-peopled Districts.

PUNJAB.	N. W. PROVINCES.	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Persons per square mile.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per square mile.
Shahpoor, - - 74	Banda, - - - 247	Monghyr, - - 223	Cananore, - - - 149	Tannah, - - - 150
Jhung, - - - 44	Mirzapoor, - - 214	Backergunge, - 193	Madun, - - - 129	Ahmedabad, - - 149
Googaira, - - 74	Humeerpoor, - 245	Bancoorah, - - 101	Vellore, - - - 123	Poonah, - - - 125
Mooltan, - - 73	Hissar, - - - 100	Sylhet, - - - 45	Guntoor, - - - 119	Sholapoor, - - 135
Leia, - - - - 50		Bhagulpoor, - - 28	Masulipatam, - 110	Ahmednugger, - 100
Dehra Ghazee Khan, - - 59			Cuddapah, - - 109	Kandeish, - - 88
Kohat, - - - 35			Bellary, - - - 101	

The Punjab indeed can show several Districts that may vie with the most populous countries of England, Departments of France, or Province of Lombardy. But it has many Districts with an unusually thin population. It possesses no tracts to be compared with the most populous Districts of the North-Western Provinces, and probably not with those of Bengal, if the population of the latter were to be accurately known. There appear however to be no Districts in the Bombay Presidency, and only one in the Madras Presidency, equally populous with the best Districts of the Punjab. The average extent, population, and revenue of a District in the Punjab, as compared with Districts in the North-Western Provinces and in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, may be thus seen :—

	Average of Square Miles per District.	Average of Population per District.	Average of Land Revenue per District.
		Rupees.	
Punjab, ...	3,023	471,030	6,30,037
North-Western Provinces,....	2,324	976,511	13,11,432
Bengal, ...	3,518	1,095,940	10,31,200
Madras,.....	6,458	1,102,628	16,56,875
Bombay, ...	4,440	693,502	14,53,510

20. It will be observed that there are nearly 26,210 villages in these Territories. The term "village" is not quite equivalent to the word "mouzah," which is used in the Statements, but it is nearly so. The average number of persons to a village is 440, which is slightly in excess

of the corresponding average for the North-Western Provinces, *viz.*, 369. Besides the villages there are 2,124 small towns, containing from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, 76 containing from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, 32 cities containing from 10,000 to 50,000, and three first class cities with more than 50,000 residents. From the appended abstract Statement, it will be found that the number of large towns and cities is relatively greatest in the well-peopled Divisions. The Trans-Sutlej States have the most, and the Lahore Division the next greatest number. The Mooltan, Leia and Peshawur Divisions have but comparatively few. The first city of the Punjab is Umritsur, which can boast of a population of 122,184 souls. This city has of course lost much of its religious and political importance since annexation, but its commercial importance is fully sustained. Next in number stands Lahore, with its 94,143 inhabitants. This capital does not possess many commercial advantages, and is perhaps likely to fall off under British rule. The third is Peshawur, with 53,294 inhabitants; it is flourishing both politically and commercially, and is likely to increase. Loodianah is the fourth city, with 47,191 inhabitants; it is for the most part a colony of Cashmeree artisans. Though it has slightly suffered from the removal of the Military Force formerly stationed there, its industrial interests will flourish. Jullunder has 28,422 inhabitants, but is not likely to increase. Buttala has 26,208 inhabitants, but is likely to decrease. Mooltan has 24,973 inhabitants, and promises to become a great entrepôt, and one of the first cities in Northern India: in the above figures however the city within the walls only has been included: if the extensive suburbs and the cantonments be reckoned, then the aggregate will be 55,999. Sealkote has 19,249 inhabitants; its prosperity is chiefly owing to the force cantoned there. Wuzeerabad has 16,846 inhabitants and may probably decay. Pind Dadun Khan has 13,588 inhabitants—it is the centre of the salt traffic, and will doubtless prosper; in the same vicinity also are Bhera, with 13,913, and Mianee with 6,005 inhabitants; both deriving their prosperity from the salt traffic. Ferozepoor has at present 12,032 inhabitants, but it will assuredly rise to a first-rate commercial rank. Jhelum contains 6,060 inhabitants; it has chiefly sprung up under British rule, and possesses political and commercial advantages. Rawul Pindee has 15,813 inhabitants; this place has also grown up since annexation, and is of much consequence both in a military and commercial point of view. The

cities of Dehra Ismael Khan and Dehra Ghazee Khan, containing 15,899 and 21,097 inhabitants, respectively, are more populous than might have been supposed, for their situation in the wild Trans-Indus Territory; and if the highway of the Indus should become open to commerce, these two places will flourish.

21. In precise conformity with the Census of the North-Western Provinces the population has been classified into its two great Divisions, namely, Hindoo and Mahomedan, agricultural and non-agricultural. No detail of castes and tribes has been attempted on the present occasion, such a classification would however possess much ethnological interest, and may be effected together with the next Census. The subdivision was however usually given in the Settlement Census Returns, and an abstract of castes, &c., taken from these returns, is appended for the Districts wherein such information is available.

22. There are 5,352,874 of Hindoos only to 7,364,974 of Mahomedans. Such a preponderance of Mahomedans over Hindoos is probably not to be found in any other Province of India. In the Eastern and Central Districts, that is, in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States and the Lahore Divisions, that is, from the Jumna to the Chenab, Hindoos are in excess. In many of these Districts it is to be remembered that thousands belonging to Hindoo tribes, such as Jats and Rajpoots, were rendered Mahomedan by the compulsory proselytism of the Mogul Emperors, and though entered as Mahomedans, still retain marked traces of Hindoo lineage. But from the Chenab to the Trans-Indus Frontier, and in the North-Western and Southern Divisions, that is, in the Jhelum, Mooltan, Leia, and Peshawur Divisions, the population is almost entirely Mahomedan. In the North-Western Provinces, there are only four and a half millions of Mahomedans to twenty-five and three quarter millions of Hindoos. In the Punjab, there are seven and one-third millions of Mahomedans to five and one-third millions of Hindoos. In the Punjab the Mahomedans are as 1·37 to 1· of Hindoos, in the North-Western Provinces they are only as 1· to 5·65.

23. The proportion of agriculturists to total population is 56 per cent. The corresponding per-centage in the North-Western Provinces is 64. The proportions in both cases should however be greater than that actually shown. More than half the population is certainly agricultural. It is probable that three-fourths subsist on agriculture, and if the returns had been strictly rendered according to the prescribed definition,

namely, that all persons deriving any part of their subsistence from the land should be classed as agricultural, then not less than four-fifths of the population would have been returned as agriculturists. Difficulty has however always been experienced in enforcing attention to the definition which appears to be seldom understood by the agency employed. If there were greater uniformity in this respect, there would be less fluctuation in the per-centages of the different Districts. In several Districts, however, where the per-centage is lowest, such as Lahore (42-9-5 per centage of agriculture on total population), Umritsur (42-13-0), Peshawur (48-0-0), there are cities with a large non-agricultural population. Again, in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States and the Lahore Division, about half the Hindoos and half the Mahomedans are agriculturists; but in the Jhelum, Mooltan, Leia and Peshawur Divisions, where the Mahomedans preponderate, there the Mahomedans are for the most part agricultural, and the Hindoos for the most part non-agricultural. This may appear strange, but it is nevertheless in accordance with fact, for in those Divisions the men of the soil are Mahomedans and the Hindoos who frequent those localities are generally traders. There the proud and dominant Mahomedans are willing to accept the services of Hindoos as bankers and accountants, but would not allow them to hold land. The average of cultivated land to each agriculturist does not differ materially in the various Divisions. The mean average, 1·79 acre, agrees nearly with that of the North-Western Provinces, *viz.*, 1·24, and proves that land is minutely sub-divided in some cases, and in other cases that the means of the husbandmen are small.

24. It is to be regretted that a complete numbering of the Sikhs was not effected together with the present Census, attention was not attracted to this point at the time. In the Lahore Division, however, a detail of the Sikhs was furnished, and is probably accurate. The relative numbers in each District stand as follows :—

Districts.	Sikhs.	Total Population.
Lahore,	55,709	591,683
Umritsur,	71,364	884,429
Goordaspoor,	24,746	787,417
Goojranwalla,	9,578	553,383
Sealkote,	19,775	641,782
Total,	1,81,172	3,458,694

That there should be less than 200,000 Sikhs to a total population of three and a half millions in a Division, which contains the religious capital of Sikhism, Umritsur, and the original and peculiar Territory of the Sikhs, the Manjha, is very remarkable. The disproportion so clearly shown by these figures bear out what was set forth in para. 498 of the Second Punjab Report, regarding the decay not only of the Sikh religion and polity, but also of its numerical strength and the absorption of Sikhism into Hindooism. Besides the Sikhs of the Lahore Division, there is of course a Sikh population in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and also in the Chuch Doab, of which the exact number is unfortunately not distinguished. But with this included the number must be small, as compared with the strength exhibited by the Sikh nation, a very few years ago. The old Sikhs are dying out; the new Sikhs initiated are but few; the children of Sikhs are, and remain, Hindoos. A vast number of Sikhs, though organized and linked together by political bond, were as regards faith and religious practice but little different from Hindoos. Now that Sikhism is politically defunct, they return to Hindooism, and thus the numerical paucity of Sikhs at the present day may be explained.

25. Here, as elsewhere, there seems to exist a slight preponderance of males over females in all sections of the people and in each District. In the Punjab the per-centage of males on total population stands at 55, in the North-Western Provinces at 53·4. The excess may be contrary to European experience, but it uniformly appears every where in India, and every successive Census that has been taken in any part of our Eastern Dominions exhibits the same peculiarity. The subject has been ably discussed in paras. 532 to 543 of the North-Western Provinces Census Report. The very same peculiarities there adverted to are perceptible in the Punjab Census. Here, as there, the excess is uniform in *every* District (the per-centage of males on total population ranging in the Punjab from 52 to 56,) the excess of males is greater among Hindoos than among Mahomedans, the per-centage of males being 58 among the former and 54 among the latter. Among both classes however, and especially the Hindoos, allowance must be made for the large numbers of Soldiers and Camp-followers from Hindoostan, Oudh, and other places, who are serving in the Punjab, unaccompanied by their families. This circumstance has doubtless caused an apparent derangement of the proportions in several Districts where Military Forces are cantoned. In the

Umballa District, among Hindoos, non-agricultural, there are 147,236 males to 117,898 females; in Ferozepoor 41,844 males to 25,626, females; in Lahore 67,531 to 41,680; in Sealkote 96,765 to 66,068; in Rawul Pindee 34,364 to 23,120; in Peshawur 34,446 to 11,545; in Kohat 3,993 to 1,364. The disproportion which is most apparent in the above Districts may be readily accounted for by the presence of a Military Force. The local Officers generally do not appear to consider that the people evinced any disinclination to return the numbers of their women. Such a feeling would have existed, if any where, among the Mahomedans; but on the contrary, among them the proportions are more equal than among the Hindoos. There must in all probability be some real deficiency of females. In all countries there is a preponderance of male over female births. (*See* paras. 536 and 537 of North-Western Provinces Census Report). But among European people, female life, especially in youth, appears to be better preserved than male life. The case is reversed in India; in the Punjab, as in the North-Western Provinces, there is a carelessness in regard to infant female life, especially among the Hindoos; and among agricultural Hindoos the women are devoted to labor unsuited to their sex. Female infanticide also is known more or less to have prevailed in the Punjab. It may be added, too, that judicial experience would seem to show, that in many parts of the Punjab, the constant disputes for the possession of women may arise not only from social immorality, but in part also from some slight disproportion of the sexes.

26. The mean average of persons per house is 4·53, which coincides within a fraction with the corresponding average in the North-Western Provinces, *viz.* 4·83, which latter average was shown by para. 530 of the North-Western Provinces Census Report to agree with the statistical results of Europe. The number of persons in one house is in England considered to be of much moral and social significance. But over-crowding in this respect does not appear to exist at least in this part of India, except perhaps in some of the cities, especially in quarters occupied by Cashmeerees. The average does not materially fluctuate in the several Punjab Districts; it ranges from 3·94 in Kangra and 3·97 in Lahore to 5·52 in Kohat. It might have been supposed that the average would be lower in rich Districts and higher in poor ones, but no such fact is deducible from the Census Returns. "House," in India, corresponds to "family," and the number of persons to a family

seems to be much the same every where. The averages of persons to an enclosure, within which two or more houses or families may be situated, fluctuate unreasonably; and it is evident that the definition of enclosure has not been properly understood by the Census Agency. A similar difficulty, however, existed in the North-Western Provinces, and this portion of the return is not of any great practical importance.

27. I am now to conclude this Report on the Punjab Census of 1855. The Chief Commissioner trusts that it may be received as approximately accurate, and he would commend to the favorable notice of the Government of India the exertions made by the Financial Commissioner, the Commissioners of the several Divisions, and the various District Officers of the Punjab on this occasion, as being creditable to the vigor and efficiency of themselves and their establishments. The experience now gained will be useful for the progressive avoidance of error in each succeeding Census. Recently the Hon'ble the Court of Directors transmitted the best available information according to the latest returns, regarding the population statistics of the Indian Empire, with a view to more complete information being rendered for many Provinces, and the object in view was enjoined on the Punjab Authorities by Government letter, No. 4116, of the 23rd November last. The Chief Commissioner would hope, that the wishes of the Hon'ble Court will in some degree be met by the efforts which have now been made, at this early stage of the Administration, to lay the foundation of sound statistical knowledge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

LAHORE,
The 14th January 1856.

See Para. 11.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Land Revenue, Area and Population, of the Independent States within the Punjab Territories.

			Area in Square Miles.	Area in Statistical Acres.	Estimated Revenue.	Population.	No. of persons to each Square British Mile of 640 Acres.	No. of Acres to each person.	Percentage of males on total population.	Assessment per Acre on the Plains.	Revenue paid by each individual in the Hills.
Cis-Sutlej Division.	Plain Country.	Puttealla,	4,682·70	29,96,926	22,00,000	13,10,960	280·00	2·29	55·00	0 11 9	0 0 0
		Nabha,	658·05	4,21,151	3,00,000	1,84,240	280·00	2·29	55·00	0 11 4	0 0 0
		Jheend,	683·17	4,37,234	2,50,000	1,62,920	240·00	2·66	55·00	0 9 4	0 0 0
		Kulseea,	155·28	99,379	1,30,000	62,000	400·00	1·60	56·32	1 4 11	0 0 0
		Molair Kotlee,	165·33	1,05,810	1,00,000	46,200	280·00	2·29	55·00	0 15 2	0 0 0
		Furreed Kote,	604·02	3,86,573	75,000	75,500	125·00	5·12	55·00	0 3 1	0 0 0
		Mumdote,	370·75	2,37,283	50,000	37,100	100·00	6·30	55·00	0 3 3	0 0 0
		Putteeala and Khualeea in Shares,	18·58	11,892	8,000	7,200	400·00	1·65	55·00	0 14 9	0 0 0
		Putteeala and Nabha in Shares,	31·06	19,880	10,000	8,680	280·00	2·29	55·00	0 8 0	0 0 0
		Total,	7,368·95	47,16,128	31,23,000	18,94,800	257·13	2·48	55·26	0 10 7	0 0 0
	Hill Country.	Hindoor,	..	..	80,000	49,678	..	..	55·66	0 0 0	1 9 8
		Sirmoor,	..	..	1,00,000	75,595	..	..	62·22	0 0 0	1 5 1
		Belaspoor,	..	..	80,000	64,848	..	..	53·81	0 0 0	1 3 1
		Besahur,	..	..	1,00,000	45,025	..	..	50·76	0 0 0	2 5 6
		Koonthal,	..	..	80,000	18,083	..	..	55·68	0 0 0	1 10 6
		Jhoolur,	..	..	18,000	17,262	..	..	60·13	0 0 0	1 6 8
		Dhamie,	..	..	5,000	2,853	..	..	54·29	0 0 0	2 1 7
		Turreh,	..	..	4,000	3,082	..	..	67·35	0 0 0	1 3 5
		Saugree,	..	..	600	1,994	..	..	59·22	0 0 0	0 4 9

Para. 11.—*(Continued.)*

		Area in Square Miles.	Area in Statistical Acres.	Estimated Revenue.	Population.	No of persons to each Square British Mile of 640 Acres.	No of Acres to each person.	Percentage of males on total population.	Assessment per Acre on the Plains.	Revenue paid by each individual in the Hills.	
Cis-Sutlej Division. Hill Country.	Dhurkothee,	..	..	500	612	..	..	49·67	0 0 0	0 13 0	
	Ghoond,	..	..		963	..	..	55·26	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Mudhan,	5,000·00*	32,00,000	Included in Koonthal.	2,431	..	..	57·17	0 0 0	0 0 0	* Geographical Area.
	Theoy,	..	..		4,423	..	..	64·84	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Kotee,	..	..		3,981	..	..	55·23	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Koombursain,	..	..	10,000	7,829	..	..	54·86	0 0 0	1 3 5	
	Rothar,	..	..	6,000	3,990	..	..	57·09	0 0 0	1 3 3	
	Baghal,	..	..	40,000	22,305	..	..	49·91	0 0 0	1 3 2	
	Bujjie,	..	..	30,000	9,001	..	..	56·11	0 0 0	3 5 3	
	Maugol,	..	..	1,000	917	..	..	56·36	0 0 0	1 1 5	
	Koonhyar,	..	..	4,000	1,906	..	..	53·67	0 0 0	2 1 6	
	Beeja,	..	..	4,000	981	..	..	57·49	0 0 0	4 1 2	
	Miloq,	..	..	10,000	7,358	..	..	55·16	0 0 0	1 5 8	
	Bussun,	..	..	6,000	4,892	..	..	58·64	0 0 0	1 3 7	
	Putteeala,	..	..	43,000	48,836	..	..	56·62	0 0 0	0 14 1	
	Simla,	..	..	0	31,858	..	..	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Total,	5,000·00	32,00,000	5,72,100	4,32,648	80·15	7·98	86·53	0 0 0	1 6 10	
Trans-Sutlej States. Plains.	Kupoortullah,	598·00	3,82,720	4,81,284	2,12,721	355·05	1·80	55·57	1 4 1	0 0 0	
Hills.	Chumba,	3,216·00	20,58,240	72,000	1,01,681	31·60	20·25	52·18	0 0 0	0 11 4	Miscellaneous Income 21,000 not included.
	Meudhee,	1,082·00	6,92,480	1,85,000	1,39,259	128·60	4·97	54·50	0 0 0	1 5 3	Ditto 1,20,000.
	Sokhut,	420·00	2,68,800	80,000	44,552	106·07	6·03	54·26	0 0 0	1 12 8	
	Total,	5,316·00	34,02,240	8,18,284	4,98,163	93·27	6·82	54·68	1 4 1	1 2 10	
	Bhawalpoor,	25,200·00	1,61,28,000	15,43,150	9,25,000	36·70	18·50	55·74	0 1 6	0 0 0	
	Golaub Sing,	60,000·00	3,84,00,000	80,00,000	30,00,000	50·00	12·80	50·00	0 0 0	2 10 8	
	Grand Total,	1,02,884·95	6,58,44,368	1,40,56,534	67,50,606	65·71	9·75	54·22	0 8 10	2 6 4	

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

See Para. 20.

STATEMENT of Chief Towns in the Punjab, with the Population of each.

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES, ..	Umballa, ...	21,962	
	Roopur, ...	7,110	
	Juggadhree, ...	11,170	
	Sadhoma, ...	23,874	
	Thannesur, ...	12,103	
	Khytul, ...	15,365	
	Shahabad, ...	10,852	
	Loodianah, ...	47,191	
	Raekote, ...	8,704	
	Jugraon, ...	6,643	
	Ferozepoor, ...	12,032	
	Bhuddon, ...	7,370	
	Mehraj, ...	5,918	
TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES, ..	Jullundur, ...	28,422	
	Kurturpoor, ...	11,539	
	Kahon, ...	13,326	
	Nonmahul, ...	8,891	
	Hoshyarpoor, ...	0	
	Noorpoor, ...	10,531	
	Datwal, ...	9,232	
	Newa, ...	9,127	
LAHORE DIVISION, ..	Kussoor, ...	13,905	
	Buttala, ...	26,208	
	Goojranwalla, ...	17,650	
	Wuzeerabad, ...	16,846	
	Sealkote, ...	19,249	
JHELUM DIVISION, ..	Pind Dadun Khan, ...	13,588	
	Berah, ...	13,973	
	Sahoreal, ...	9,437	
	Rawul Pindee, ...	15,813	
	Purdee Geb, ...	13,364	
	Sudder Pindee, ...	13,364	
	Gojerat, ...	14,724	
	Jelalpoor, ...	12,369	
MOOLTAN DIVISION, ..	Mooltan, ...	24,973	With Suburbs 40,140, exclusive of Cantonments containing 15,858.
	Muggranah, ...	10,768	
	Chunmoti, ...	10,028	
LEIA DIVISION, ...	Derah Ghazee Khan, ...	15,899	
	Derah-Ismael Khan, ...	21,097	
	Kolachee, ...	10,140	
PESHAWAR DIVISION, ...	Peshawar, ...	0	
	CITIES.		
	Peshawar, ...	53,295	
	Lahore, ...	94,143	
	Amritsur, ...	122,184	

D. F. McLEOD,
Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

N. B.—The Population of Cantonments is not included in the Population above given of Chief Towns.

D. F. McLEOD,
Financial Commissioner.

STATEMENT of Castes referred to in Para. 21.

Names of Districts.	POPULATION.															Remarks.
	HINDOOS.							MUSSULMAN.								
	Brahmins.	Jat.	Goojur.	Rajpoot.	Kumbo.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Jat.	Goojur.	Rajpoot.	Raen.	Awan.	Shaik, Syud, Mogul, Pathan.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Grand Total.	
Umballa proper,	18,528	64,214	311	5,147	957	97,149	1,86,306	7,328	11,976	11,147	3,409	0	5,158	58,763	97,786	2,84,092	1 Pergunnah.
Thaneysur, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Loodiana, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,41,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,184	1,77,913	Foreign States.
Ferozepore, - -	0	1,06,490	0	0	452	79,869	1,86,811	12,963	7,255	12,592	23,418	0	4,348	89,542	1,50,118	3,36,929	
Hill States, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total, - -	18,528	1,70,704	311	5,147	1,409	1,77,018	5,14,846	20,291	19,231	23,739	26,827	0	9,506	1,48,310	2,84,088	7,98,934	
Jullunder, - -	0	41,232	336	11,186	794	15,676	69,224	4,841	1,641	6,212	17,209	1,888	2,163	10,942	44,896	1,14,120	Refers only to landed Proprietors.
Hooshyarpore, -	56,861	86,602	15,454	30,928	0	1,47,831	3,37,676	16,743	26,377	24,084	14,665	918	10,618	1,23,146	2,16,551	5,54,227	
Kangra, - - -	1,00,194	0	0	52,258	0	3,27,460	4,79,912	0	0	0	0	0	42,739	6,600	49,339	5,29,251	
Total, - -	1,57,055	1,27,834	15,790	94,372	794	4,90,967	8,86,812	21,584	28,018	30,296	31,874	2,806	55,520	1,40,688	3,10,786	11,97,598	
Lahore, - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Umritsur, - - -	23,043	1,38,707	111	655	4,756	1,72,546	3,44,818	20,342	2,448	14,379	8,675	0	10,938	2,10,738	2,67,520	6,12,338	
Goordaspore, - -	20,481	54,325	0	6,754	696	1,18,946	2,01,202	22,776	9,418	18,337	26,385	0	10,283	1,03,796	1,91,496	3,92,697	
Goojranwala, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sealkote, - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total, - -	43,524	1,93,032	111	7,409	4,452	2,91,492	5,46,020	43,118	11,866	33,216	35,060	0	21,221	3,14,534	4,59,015	10,05,035	

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

No. I.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Land Revenue, Area and Population in the Punjab.

Division.	District.	No. of Thanna or Tirep-hulie.	Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres.	Area in Acres.	MALGOZAREE OR ASSESSED LAND.		MINHAIE OR UN-ASSESSED LAND.		Demand on account Land Revenue for 1854-55 in Rupees.	Rate per Acre on Total Area.	Rate per Acre on Total Cultivation.	POPULATION.						Total.	No. of Persons to the Square Statute Mile of 640 Acres.	No. of Acres to each Person.
					Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.	Lakhraj Acres.	Barren Acres.				Hindoo.			Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.					
												Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.			
												Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cis-Sutlej States.	Umballah	3,792	1,892·13	11,72,567	4,81,221	1,04,990	20,374	3,43,882	10,15,161	0 13 7	1 4 9	1 7 10	1,70,987	1,36,996	1,47,256	1,37,498	43,847	21,909	56,558	45,352	7,80,047	420·83	1·53
	Thanesseer	1,141	2,859·48	14,83,348	5,48,158	6,66,041	27,146	2,60,003	6,36,315	0 7 3	1 3 10	1 6 2	1,20,786	1,09,779	77,427	58,252	32,046	29,606	25,917	4,86,748	21,23,009	1431·29	0·70
	Loodiana	993	1,272·42	8,14,669	6,79,941	1,20,645	13,083	1,00,999	7,35,385	0 14 6	1 3 10	1 6 2	1,08,091	85,349	77,222	62,946	29,476	25,626	25,917	4,86,748	5,97,722	369·29	1·68
	Ferozepoor	1,096	2,244·70	14,36,616	8,80,992	6,66,231	29,943	1,01,245	5,64,669	0 6 3	0 6 0	0 7 11	1,11,441	87,234	41,644	35,626	19,780	49,629	27,504	4,75,625	19·30	2·26
	Hill States			Included in the Return of Independent States.																			
	Total	6,942	8,268·31	51,73,678	27,89,312	14,90,910	94,482	7,84,706	29,01,529	0 9 0	0 11 11	1 2 4	5,14,329	3,92,696	3,42,549	2,78,307	2,20,212	1,62,997	1,32,496	1,34,453	22,82,111	262·08	2·26
Trans-Sutlej States.	Jullundur	1,338	1,313·29	8,84,020	6,44,671	71,381	24,333	1,43,443	12,42,017	1 6 5	1 13 11	1 15 2	1,07,991	77,705	1,14,790	90,252	54,666	41,748	73,307	66,023	7,66,732	513·60	1·24
	Hoshyarpoor	2,392	2,202·59	14,10,245	6,90,216	7,6,242	29,305	6,18,832	13,81,187	0 15 9	1 9 1	1 11 11	2,04,043	2,45,479	1,29,710	1,03,891	55,474	46,204	54,446	5,42,324	20,03,123	1089	0·58
	Kangra	441	702·32	4,49,479	1,20,224	2,03,261	1,25,109	1,00,885	1,00,885	0 3 6	0 5 10	0 6 5	79,154	63,898	1,15,141	1,13,141	1,15,141	1,15,141	1,15,141	1,15,141	7,16,956	234·17	2·65
	Total	4,171	6,742·93	27,43,779	14,57,154	3,73,109	2,18,747	8,63,160	27,24,089	0 10 2	1 12 2	1 15 7	3,90,189	4,79,082	3,04,267	2,91,291	2,25,281	2,03,093	2,42,894	1,26,488	35,86,811	299·89	3·05
Ludhee.	Lahore	1,104	2,835·11	13,95,446	8,83,901	1,46,317	2,71,494	2,91,202	9,06,224	0 6 5	0 9 7	0 13 6	60,371	42,673	47,525	41,620	22,502	18,426	19,743	16,201	5,91,063	208·39	3·05
	Umritsur	1,104	2,035·13	10,73,196	7,90,274	1,06,448	58,516	1,76,958	12,97,439	0 12 1	1 0 8	1 3 4	1,20,243	88,847	1,12,000	90,021	1,05,648	84,274	1,14,259	99,921	7,87,417	670·01	1·49
	Goordaspoor	2,219	1,472·31	9,01,272	5,20,331	2,37,794	67,370	14,66,302	6,17,615	0 10 8	1 0 8	1 3 9	1,21,652	99,027	47,345	36,907	73,566	54,259	98,671	81,252	8,43,702	473·27	1·35
	Goojeranwala	1,559	2,722·00	16,64,315	5,51,005	1,17,712	49,171	1,40,279	8,10,277	0 7 3	0 10 8	0 13 9	42,021	45,871	96,767	46,503	1,16,590	93,707	84,958	81,252	6,43,782	473·27	1·94
	Sealkoty																						
	Total	6,386	11,027·68	74,41,844	30,74,134	8,94,377	4,77,067	28,91,168	63,17,116	0 9 7	1 0 11	1 6 4	4,15,918	3,99,239	4,00,286	3,22,455	4,60,666	3,68,894	4,96,972	3,13,974	34,58,694	297·41	2·13
Jhelum.	Rawul Pindee	1,578	2,902·26	18,57,460	1,67,485	1,37,785	29,024	29,77,564	7,13,196	0 6 4	0 13 7	1 0 2	8,431	7,247	34,564	29,120	1,83,316	1,63,856	17,673	26,661	5,58,750	92·06	6·93
	Jhelum	996	1,892·50	12,09,626	3,34,166	3,97,474	2,7,231	2,63,275	4,60,464	0 6 0	0 12 4	1 1 0	6,969	5,731	7,983	6,253	1,29,262	1,20,215	25,558	23,428	3,57,420	89·29	7·17
	Gujrat	1,247	1,912·00	12,23,680	5,49,040	3,69,194	1,05,376	1,99,070	5,60,170	0 7 8	0 10 6	1 0 0	20,205	17,719	24,207	19,871	1,87,590	1,61,486	38,664	32,858	5,72,600	119·94	5·33
	Shahpoor	729	1,360·00	8,70,400	1,48,040	2,60,000	1,00,000	1,93,360	2,60,710	0 4 9	0 7 0	0 8 0	5,035	2,705	18,691	14,211	1,87,590	1,61,486	38,664	32,858	2,61,092	74·77	9·33
	Total	4,647	16,742·22	51,07,166	20,03,543	10,07,453	4,35,631	74,43,304	22,77,201	0 6 9	0 12 5	1 0 11	40,640	33,402	85,445	69,455	6,87,758	6,07,043	1,20,559	1,15,805	17,69,862	105·69	6·02
Moultan.	Moultan	962	2,634·00	16,85,760	4,34,600	2,03,163	29,243	29,65,743	8,90,915	0 8 3	0 12 3	0 15 2	10,536	8,729	18,000	14,691	78,672	61,173	63,236	49,153	4,13,204	79·01	8·76
	Jhung	1,685	2,610·00	16,70,400	9,0,25	1,56,179	0	24,08,894	1,02,133	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 11	29,312	19,656	18,000	14,691	78,672	61,173	63,236	49,153	2,33,893	54·69	19·53
	Shujabad	997	4,142·00	26,50,880	2,73,914	4,46,400	1,04,200	17,74,474	10,74,659	0 4 0	0 10 6	1 5 11	44,551	33,048	69,161	51,200	2,47,259	1,88,760	1,83,014	1,40,696	9,71,175	62·03	10·21
	Total	3,644	15,486·00	60,14,040	7,83,039	8,56,161	1,33,443	81,49,121	10,74,659	0 2 9	0 4 5	0 5 11	84,399	61,433	1,05,161	80,582	4,04,603	3,11,106	3,09,886	2,38,902	16,18,272	104·47	9·57
Leia.	Leia	603	3,125·00	20,10,000	3,92,931	1,03,039	7,205	34,06,997	4,65,230	0 2 3	0 4 2	0 5 1	8,023	7,661	14,300	12,145	82,250	70,672	61,268	52,654	5,00,054	50·10	19·96
	Khangurh	458	1,920·00	12,28,800	2,32,789	1,02,000	4,214	20,41,011	4,02,042	0 3 3	0 5 10	0 6 8	5,802	5,802	10,647	10,206	65,479	56,005	46,302	34,500	3,11,293	250·84	3·99
	Dehra Ghazee Khan	1,000	4,000·00	25,60,000	1,32,319	1,50,000	1,00,000	17,94,748	4,49,577	0 2 9	0 5 10	0 6 8	6,749	5,802	10,647	10,206	65,479	56,005	46,302	34,500	3,11,293	77·82	12·85
	Dehra Ismael Khan			26,50,400	1,57,239	2,50,000	1,25,000	17,94,748	4,49,577	0 3 4	0 6 0	0 6 8	6,809	5,802	10,647	10,206	65,479	56,005	46,302	34,500	3,11,293	77·82	12·85
	Total	2,061	9,045·00	84,49,200	11,15,278	5,05,039	2,36,419	90,37,504	17,66,426	0 2 1	0 5 1	0 5 11	27,383	25,067	45,641	42,763	278,461	238,687	219,174	156,154	15,33,933	169·59	5·89
	Grand Total	29,879	81,053·94	3,27,49,710	1,27,52,161	54,60,201	19,21,719	3,28,06,989	3,70,15,256	0 7 0	0 14 11	1 2 4	16,48,144	12,64,717	12,83,775	10,50,062	22,63,460	19,21,210	17,14,129	14,43,905	1,37,17,621	153·10	4·01
Peshawur.	Peshawur	622	2,324·00	14,87,360	6,43,540	2,17,387	94,374	4,37,559	6,88,162	0 4 7	0 10 0	1 3 1	366	228	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,50,099	193·97	5·09
	Hazarah	1,000	2,424·00	15,51,360	1,39,209	46,744	43,104	13,20,278	1,63,842	0 1 0	0 1 5	0 1 11	256	20	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,01,332	39·04	17·95
	Kohat			2,54,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6											
	Total	1,622	4,748·00	30,38,840	6,83,749	2,64,131	1,38,478	17,58,837	8,53,004	0 2 9	0 10 0	1 2 4	2,486	2,021	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	5,51,431	111·70	9·72
	Grand Total	31,501	85,801·94	3,58,08,550	1,34,35,910	57,24,332	20,60,197	3,45,65,826	3,78,68,260	0 6 9	0 14 11	1 2 4	16,50,630	12,66,738	12,85,775	10,52,062	22,65,460	19,23,210	17,16,129	14,45,905	1,42,69,052	153·10	4·01

D. F. McLEOD,
Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

No. II.

STATEMENT showing the average rate of Population per Square Mile, the Percentage, &c.

Division.	District.	Square Miles.	Mauzahs.	Enclosures.	Houses.	Population.	AVERAGE RATE OF POPULATION. Per Square Mile.	Per Mauzah.	Per Enclosure.	Per House.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Percentage of Cultivated on Total Area.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Males on Total Population.	Agricultural Population.	Non-Agricultural Population.	Percentage of Agricultural on Total Population.	Total Area to each Agricultural unit.	Cultivated Area to each Agricultural unit.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cis-Sutlej States.	Umballah,	1,852·13	1,792	37,364	1,55,762	7,03,017	379·53	392·27	18·81	4·51	11,72,567	4,81,331	39·93	4,00,259	3,41,458	53·29	4,13,969	3,05,948	53·92	2·84	1·63
	Thanesyur,	2,030·81	1,161	21,359	1,12,074	4,86,748	239·70	419·40	22·79	4·34	14,95,345	5,66,139	38·97	2,72,629	2,13,625	56·08	2,57,852	2,28,642	54·93	3·07	2·03
	Loodiana,	1,676·88	903	47,187	1,29,307	5,37,732	320·67	595·44	11·39	4·15	10,73,464	7,76,646	72·34	2,92,699	2,45,033	54·43	2,49,732	2,88,000	53·67	2·99	2·77
	Ferozepore,	2,244·76	1,004	20,459	90,859	4,32,254	192·54	430·53	21·12	4·75	14,36,646	8,90,992	62·01	2,24,719	2,07,535	51·97	2,00,641	2,31,613	46·41	3·57	2·21
	Hill States,					Included in the Return of Independent States.															
	Total,	9,004·58	4,860	2,25,369	5,08,202	22,62,111	251·23	465·55	10·04	4·45	51,77,676	27,30,107	52·73	12,70,129	10,06,854	55·80	10,16,866	9,71,845	57·42	3·99	2·07
	Jullundur,	1,381·29	2,225	35,874	1,64,219	7,08,728	513·09	318·52	19·75	4·31	8,84,030	6,44,671	72·92	3,61,129	3,15,599	53·40	3,07,126	3,69,602	51·09	2·84	1·78
	Hoshyarpore,	2,202·56	2,077	39,906	1,63,257	8,13,154	369·22	391·54	20·37	4·98	14,10,245	5,82,207	41·28	3,97,990	3,77,164	54·91	3,41,788	4,77,317	72·33	3·76	0·74
Trans-Sutlej States.	Kangra,	2,393·84	761	37,946	1,82,190	7,18,955	300·37	944·93	18·95	3·94	15,32,544	2,82,256	18·42	3,61,004	3,57,951	49·82	3,59,955	3,59,000	50·06	4·26	0·78
	Total,	5,977·69	5,073	1,13,726	5,09,666	22,40,837	374·82	441·77	19·70	4·39	38,26,819	15,09,134	39·44	10,20,123	10,50,714	54·92	10,09,869	8,45,425	62·80	3·78	1·39
	Lahore,	2,825·81	1,104	48,140	1,48,936	5,91,693	209·39	535·94	12·29	3·97	18,08,519	6,25,628	34·97	3,37,143	2,54,179	56·98	2,54,179	3,37,316	42·05	7·11	2·46
	Umritsur,	2,024·31	1,676	79,727	1,27,554	7,97,417	393·83	475·80	9·97	6·25	12,95,444	7,90,274	60·11	4,07,787	3,89,630	51·14	3,97,417	4,00,000	49·90	3·25	1·97
	Gurdaspur,	1,672·36	2,019	79,727	1,27,554	7,97,417	476·91	395·00	10·00	6·25	10,70,471	5,99,231	56·00	4,05,181	3,92,236	53·54	3,97,236	3,98,181	49·97	2·69	1·51
Lahore.	Goordaspur,	3,732·38	1,559	45,305	1,25,057	6,41,782	171·96	411·68	14·16	5·13	23,89,524	8,84,214	37·00	3,34,574	3,12,209	48·74	3,12,209	3,34,574	48·74	7·65	2·83
	Goojranwalla,	1,849·39	1,849	44,843	1,19,331	6,41,782	347·09	347·09	14·30	5·38											
	Sealkote,	1,939·13					331·03	422·41	19·77	4·69											
	Total,	15,607·44	8,186	3,21,036	7,88,856	34,58,684	221·62	422·41	19·77	4·69	74,41,844	30,79,116	41·37	19,33,032	15,35,042	55·93	15,03,322	18,95,167	43·16	4·77	1·92
	Rawul Pindee,	5,995·56	1,078	21,671	1,06,497	5,55,750	92·70	515·91	9·07	5·15	38,37,160	7,01,497	18·27	3,29,119	3,03,386	52·03	2,82,750	3,00,370	61·18	7·06	1·48
	Jhelum,	3,530·96	907	44,281	97,923	4,39,434	124·47	484·55	9·92	4·48	22,60,936	4,51,54	19·97	2,23,207	2,16,227	49·21	2,16,175	2,27,032	51·25	10·45	2·09
	Shahpore,	4,319·06	1,247	49,516	1,13,529	5,71,026	132·23	457·98	11·53	5·03	27,65,184	5,45,946	19·74	2,93,554	2,77,472	48·59	2,77,472	2,93,554	44·09	9·96	1·96
Jhelum.	Goojrat,		720	15,999	58,065	3,01,692	74·83	419·01	18·85	5·19											
	Shahpore,	1,647·00					183·22	335·66	18·25	5·46											
	Total,	15,742·62	4,647	1,71,494	3,75,944	17,62,488	112·00	379·37	10·27	4·68	1,67,37,186	29,40,343	19·02	9,47,308	8,14,492	59·78	11,61,319	6,21,989	64·73	9·00	2·78
	Mooltan,	5,614·00	902	14,009	1,01,206	4,11,384	73·28	456·03	29·37	4·06	36,05,760	4,16,020	11·54	2,29,425	1,81,963	55·78	1,90,231	2,21,155	46·24	18·95	2·19
		5,719·00	899	16,017	84,417	3,51,799	61·49	473·02	21·96	4·16	36,59,360	5,74,013	15·69	1,99,149	1,52,650	56·62	1,84,616	1,67,183	52·39	19·81	1·97
Mooltan.	Jhung,	4,142·00	997	17,146	67,958	3,08,020	74·36	309·04	17·96	4·53											
	Gogaira,							390·18	29·29	4·54	30,14,160	7,87,689	7·92	5,44,202	4,26,979	56·05	5,17,444	4,53,737	53·26	19·18	1·51
	Total,	15,475·00	2,899	47,362	2,53,581	9,71,173	62·76														
	Leia,	4,132·00	638	22,904	64,042	2,69,696	65·26	309·96	7·76	4·85	20,16,000	3,07,951	7·99	1,66,887	1,42,859	53·86	1,69,000	1,40,746	54·59	29·17	1·82
	Jhung,	3,029·00	428	7,066	47,454	2,31,309	76·36	540·61	17·28	4·29	15,09,000	2,02,715	12·99	1,34,402	98,514	57·77	1,34,225	97,807	58·61	19·20	2·04
	Muzuffergurh,	3,970·00	370	17,142	52,918	2,10,364	52·98	568·64	12·27	3·97	20,48,000	2,66,173	12·99	1,26,588	1,03,776	54·93	1,26,588	1,03,776	54·93	32·00	2·10
Leia.	Dehra Ismael Khan,	4,342·00	1,062	60,250	79,783	3,61,041	83·14	339·96	5·99	4·52	22,31,040	2,70,000	12·09	1,66,588	1,42,859	53·86	1,69,000	1,40,746	54·59	29·17	1·82
	Total,	15,473·00	2,498	1,07,362	2,44,198	11,72,410	75·77	469·34	9·78	4·80	92,73,883	15,04,773	12·09	6,13,441	5,11,180	54·06	6,31,322	4,79,483	57·09	15·19	2·43
	Peshawur,	2,324·00	622	75,643	91,514	4,50,099	193·67	723·63	5·95	4·92	14,87,360	6,43,349	43·27	2,54,981	1,93,118	56·65	2,34,504	2,15,594	48·02	6·37	2·77
	Hazarah,	2,844·00	816	47,620	56,329	2,82,564	99·36	346·34	5·93	5·02	18,21,760	3,92,329	21·54	1,54,551	1,28,013	54·70	1,28,013	1,54,551	45·29	14·22	3·06
Peshawur.	Kohat,	2,840·00	311	11,910	19,317	1,01,332	35·68	325·82	8·51	5·24	18,18,240	9,35,999	51·48	44,376	56,956	56·21	59,471	41,861	58·49	30·57	4·78
	Total,	8,008·00	1,749	1,34,993	1,67,159	8,47,995	105·91	484·87	5·93	5·07	51,27,360	19,71,677	38·45	4,53,908	3,78,087	54·55	4,21,988	4,11,006	50·65	12·15	4·67
	Grand Total,	81,689·33	29,879	12,72,006	29,06,454	1,27,17,821	155·70	425·68	9·99	4·38	5,23,46,176	1,37,31,161	26·23	70,39,512	56,87,002	55·27	70,07,605	56,99,214	55·09	7·26	1·78

D. F. McLEOD,
Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

General Statement No. 3.

CLASSIFICATION of Townships and Villages.

Division.	District.	Towns containing less than 1,000 Inhabitants.	Towns containing more than 1,000 and less than 5,000 Inhabitants.	Towns containing more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 Inhabitants.	Towns containing more than 10,000 and less than 50,000 Inhabitants.	Towns containing 50,000 and upwards.	Uninhabited Towns and Villages.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cis-Sutlej States,	Umballah,	1,570	125	2	4	0	91	1,792
	Thaneysur,	1,079	97	2	3	0	0	1,181
	Loodiana,	738	112	4	1	0	48	903
	Ferozepore,	886	102	3	1	0	94	1,086
	Hill States,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total,	4,273	436	11	9	0	233	4,962
Trans-Sutlej States,	Jullundur,	1,114	113	7	4	0	0	1,238
	Hoshyarpore,	1,967	150	5	1	0	79	2,202
	Kangra,	514	204	13	0	0	0	731
	Total,	3,595	467	25	5	0	79	4,171
Lahore,	Lahore,	1,010	88	4	1	1	0	1,104
	Umritsur,	1,189	181	3	0	1	92	1,466
	Goordaspore,	2,095	119	6	1	0	0	2,219
	Goojranwalla,	1,467	86	4	2	0	0	1,559
	Sealkote,	1,748	91	4	2	0	0	1,840
	Total,	7,502	565	21	6	2	92	8,188
Jhelum,	Rawul Pindee,	1,486	90	1	1	0	0	1,578
	Jhelum,	906	87	2	1	0	0	996
	Goojrat,	1,237	76	2	2	0	30	1,347
	Shahpore,	683	39	3	1	0	0	726
	Total,	4,312	292	8	5	0	30	4,647
Mooltan,	Mooltan,	390	70	1	1	0	0	962
	Jhung,	488	39	1	2	0	0	530
	Googairah,	948	47	2	0	0	0	997
	Total,	2,326	156	4	3	0	0	2,489
Leiah,	Leiah,	570	37	1	0	0	0	608
	Khangurh,	406	52	0	0	0	0	458
	Derah Ghazee Khan,	307	62	3	1	0	0	373
	Derah Ismael Khan,	1,033	54	3	2	0	0	1,092
	Total,	2,316	205	7	3	0	0	2,531
Peshawur,	Peshawur,	618	3	0	0	1	0	622
	Hazara,	917	0	1	0	0	0	918
	Kohat,	351	0	0	0	0	0	351
	Total,	1,886	3	1	0	1	0	1,891
	Grand Total,	26,210	2,124	77	31	3	434	28,879

D. F McLEOD,
Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

PAPERS

CONNECTED WITH THE

Administration of Mysore.

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GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON MYSORE.

MYSORE, a large province in Southern India, is situated between 11° 45′ and 14° 55′ North latitude, and 74° 55′ and 78° 45′ East longitude. Its extreme breadth from East to West is 230 miles, and its extreme length from North to South is 190 miles. Its superficial area was calculated by Colonel Mackenzie at 27,000 square miles. It is completely surrounded by the Collectorates of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. On the Eastern frontier the nearest part is about 120 miles from the Sea; but on the Western, owing to a deflection in the line of Ghauts, the ruined fort of Govardanghiri Droog is not more than ten miles distant from the obscure port of Byloor.*

Such are the boundaries of the kingdom of Mysore as fixed by the Conquerors of Tippoo Sultan; but the Mysore of History had very different limits. Under the old Rajahs they were for ever fluctuating according as the vigor or incapacity of the reigning prince depressed him into the position of a tributary Poligar, or elevated him to that of an independent Power; but at no time do their dominions, though stretching considerably farther to the South, appear to have included any thing like so great an area, as the Province which the British Government bestowed on their descendant. Under Hyder Ali, on the other hand, the limits were widely extended in every direction. In addition to the country now called Mysore, his authority extended over the present English

* The history of this territory from the earliest period up to the conquest, has been related in great detail by Colonel Wilks in his "Historical Sketches of the South of India;" and its state immediately afterwards was reported upon by Dr. Buchanan, by order of Marquess Wellesley, in a work which extends to three closely-printed quarto volumes, every page of which teems with valuable information.

Collectorates of Bellary, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore, Northern Malabar, the whole of both the Canaras, and part of the Southern Mahratta country. Of many of the provinces thus bequeathed by the father, the son was deprived by the treaty which was forced upon him by Lord Cornwallis and the Mahrattas in 1792; and the event of the 4th of May 1799 placed the whole of the remainder at the absolute disposal of Lord Wellesley and his Allies.

After assigning to each of the parties the districts which were most contiguous and convenient, it was determined for reasons which had great weight with the Statesmen of those days, to reconstruct the ancient kingdom of Mysore, and for this purpose the present Rajah, then a boy of five years of age, was taken from his prison and seated on the throne. The revenue of this new State was roughly estimated at 14 lakhs of Canteroy Pagodas, of which seven lakhs of Star Pagodas, equal to twenty-four and a half lakhs of Rupees, were, and are, payable to the British for the maintenance of a subsidiary force for its defence and security. Poorniah, a Brahmin, who had formerly been Finance Minister to Tippoo, was now made Dewan and Regent. Colonel Barry Close was Resident, and Colonel Arthur Wellesley commanded the Division. Under the combined influence of three such men no State could help flourishing, and accordingly we find that Mysore did so in a very eminent degree. Poorniah's thorough knowledge of the resources of the country enabled him to add materially to the revenue, which was further swelled to a fictitious amount by the sale of the enormous stores of sandal-wood, which had accumulated during the many years that the spite or the bigotry of Tippoo had prohibited its exportation from his dominions. So successful indeed, as far as finance was concerned, was the administration of Poorniah that, although the Mysore State had kept a considerable body of troops in the field during the Mahratta War, not only had the annual subsidy been regularly paid, but when in 1812, he was suddenly required to surrender his power to the Rajah, a sum of upwards of two crores of Rupees, more than two millions sterling, was found in the Treasury of the State.

Maharaj Krishna Raj Wadyar when he took the power into his own hands, was a young man of seventeen. His natural talents were good, and his disposition was thought to be the same. He could not but hold in lively recollection the obscurity from which he had been raised, and his boyhood had been passed under the eye of the ablest native Statesman

of the age, and watched over by such a succession of eminent men as Close, Webbe, Wilks and Malcolm. His Treasury was full to overflowing; and, what was regarded as a perfect, though latterly oppressive, system of fiscal administration was ready-made to his hand. The brightest hopes therefore were felt regarding the future career of himself and his people, and it may safely be said that no Native Prince with whom we have had connection has entered upon his reign under such happy auspices. It was too soon found that all these anticipations would be disappointed. Not more than a twelvemonth had passed before the Honorable Mr. Cole, who had succeeded Sir John Malcolm as Resident, penned the first of a series of representations to the Madras Government of the downward course which the Rajah was pursuing; and, as early as 1817, Sir Thomas Munro, in writing to the Marquis of Hastings on the affairs of India generally, mentions that the Rajah of Mysore "is indo-"lent and prodigal, and has already, besides the current revenue, dissi-"pated about sixty lakhs of Pagodas of the treasure laid up by the late "Dewan. He is mean, artful, revengeful and cruel. He does not take "away life, but he inflicts the most disgraceful and inhuman punish-"ments, on men of every rank, at a distance from his capital where he "thinks it will remain unknown to Europeans; and, though young, he "is already detested by his subjects."

From this time the downward course was steadily pursued. The representations of the Resident and of the Madras Government, were either utterly disregarded or treated with simulated attention, while every artifice of falsehood and misrepresentation was resorted to to blind them to the true state of affairs. The vast treasure which the dubious policy of Poorniah had wrung from the people was speedily squandered, and not on the country whose resources had been exhausted to supply it, but on the foul creatures whom such a Prince soon gathers round him, and on the foreign usurers and dealers in shawls and jewels who flocked to Mysore as to an assured prey. In the meantime the Government had become throughout venal and corrupt; no efficient controul was exercised over the district officers; the highest offices were put up to sale; valuable lands were alienated to propitiate brahmins; new taxes and monopolies were invented to be bestowed like pensions on pimps and parasites; the people vexed and fretted by the swarm of petty rulers and monopolists could obtain no redress; there was no security for property, and nothing that was fit to be called the administration of justice.

At length in 1831 the whole machine of government had become so completely disorganized that a rebellion broke out which the troops of the Rajah were unable to quell, although he had armed his officers with the power of summarily inflicting death or mutilation where they might see fit. It was found necessary to summon British regiments, and as the subsidy was unpaid and all the establishments deeply in arrears, the interference of the Company was called for to protect their own interests, as well as the interests of the people whom they had placed under this incapable and mischievous Government. The far-seeing spirit of Lord Wellesley had rendered this task of interference an easy one for his successor, who found the course to be pursued in the crisis of 1831 expressly laid down in the treaty of 1799; and accordingly, when the time had come, Lord William Bentinck addressed a letter to the Rajah, of which the following is a copy, and at the same time two British Commissioners were nominated to take the reigns of Government from his hands.

To

THE RAJAH OF MYSORE.

After Compliments.

It is now thirty-two years since the British Government, having defeated the Armies and captured the Forts and overrun the Territory of Tippoo Sultan, laid siege to Seringapatam, and that city being taken, the dynasty and the power of Tippoo was brought to an end. Your Highness is well aware of the generosity displayed by the conquerors upon that occasion. Instead of availing themselves of the right of conquest and of annexing the Territories of Mysore to those of the Honorable Company (and of the Nizam), the sovereignty was restored to the family of the ancient Rajahs of the country, who had taken no part in the contest, and your Highness was placed on the Musnud. But your Highness being then but a child of three years old, Poorniah was appointed Dewan of the State, with full powers, and, with the aid and countenance of the Officers of the British Government, he conducted all affairs with exemplary wisdom and success. Up to the period when your Highness approached the years of maturity, through his good management, and as the consequence of his measures, the country prospered, and the State of Mysore attained splendour and exaltation, and the population of all ranks were contented and happy. Further, at the time of his resigning the Government to your Highness, after having conducted its affairs for ten years, he gave proof of the wisdom and correct integrity of his management by leaving in the Treasuries, for your Highness' use, no less than 75 lakhs of Pagodas in cash, which is a sum exceeding two crores of Rupees.

From that time, which is now more than twenty years, your Highness has been vested with all the powers and authorities of the Rajah of Mysore, and still exercise the rights of sovereignty in the Territory of the State. But I am sorry to be compelled to say that the former state of things no longer exists, and that the duties and obligations of your Highness' position appear to have been greatly neglected; for it seems that, besides the Current Revenue of the State, the treasure above stated to have been accumulated by Poorniah has been dissipated on personal expenses and disreputable extravagance; an immense debt has been incurred, and the finances of the State have been involved in inextricable embarrassment—and although Sir Thomas Munro the late Governor, as well as the Right Honorable S. R. Lushington, the present Governor of Madras, frequently remonstrated with your Highness on the subject, and obtained promises of amendment and of efforts to reduce your expenditure within your income, it does not appear that the least attention has been paid to their remonstrances or advice. The subsidy due to the British Government has not been paid monthly according to the treaty of 6th July 1799. The Troops and Soldiers of the State are unpaid, and are compelled, for their subsistence, to live at free quarters upon the Ryots. The debt is represented to be greater than ever; and so far from its being possible to entertain, from past experience, the smallest hope that these evils will be corrected under your Highness' management, more extensive deterioration and confusion can alone be anticipated.

My friend! There are stipulations in the 4th and 5th Articles of the Treaty above alluded to, of which it may be useful to quote at length the substance. These provisions are in effect as follows:—

"ART. IV. And whereas it is indispensably necessary that effectual and lasting "security should be provided against any failure, in the fund destined to defray "either the expenses of the permanent Military force in time of peace, or the ex- "traordinary expenses described in the 3rd Article of the present Treaty, it is "hereby stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the "Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, shall have reason to "apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor General in "Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce "such Regulations and Ordinances as he shall deem expedient for the internal "management and collection of the Revenues, or for the better ordering of any other "branch and department of the Government of Mysore, or to assume and bring "under the direct management of the Servants of the said Company Bahadoor, "such part or parts of the Territorial possessions of His Highness Maharaja Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahadoor, as shall appear to him the said Governor "General in Council, necessary to render the said funds efficient and available in "time of peace or war.

"ART. V. And it is hereby further agreed that whenever the said Governor "General in Council shall signify to the said Maharaja Mysore Kistna Rajah "Oodiaver Bahadoor, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provisions "of the 4th Article, His said Highness Maharaja Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver "Bahadoor shall immediately issue orders to his Amils or other Officers, either for

" carrying into effect the said Regulations and Ordinances according to the tenor of " the 4th Article, or for placing the Territories required under the exclusive autho- " rity and control of the English Company Bahadoor, and in case His Highness " shall not issue such orders within ten days from the time when the application " shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor General in Council " shall be at liberty to issue orders by his own authority, either for carrying into " effect the said Regulations and Ordinances, or for assuming the management and " collection of the Revenues of the said Territories, as he shall judge most expedient, " for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said Military Fund, and of pro- " viding for the effectual protection of the country and the welfare of the people. " Provided always that whenever and so long as any part, or parts, of His said " Highness' Territories shall be placed and shall remain under the exclusive autho- " rity and control of the East India Company, the Governor General in Council " shall render to His Highness a true and faithful account of the Revenues and " produce of the Territories so assumed; provided also, that in no case whatever " shall His Highness' actual receipt, or annual income arising out of his Territorial " Revenue, be less than one lakh of Star Pagodas, together with one-fifth of the " Net Revenue of the whole of the Territories ceded to him by the 5th Article of " the Treaty of Mysore, which sum of one lakh of Star Pagodas, together with the " amount of one-fifth of the said Net Revenues, the East India Company engages, " in all times and in every possible case, to secure and cause to be paid for His " Highness' use."

These stipulations were intended to provide for the specific evils which I have described, and to the consequences, I lament to say, your Highness has made yourself justly liable.

Moreover, from the time when your Highness assumed the management of the affairs of Mysore, every symptom of mal-administration and misgovernment began to appear. The collection of the Revenues has failed through the choice of improper and incapable officers for the charge of Districts; alienations have been made of villages and public lands to a great extent, not in reward for public services, but to favorites and companions of your Highness, so that the resources of the State have been greatly diminished. As a means of raising funds for temporary purposes, to the neglect of future prospects and of the good of the country, State offices of all descriptions have been sold and privileges of exclusive trade, whereby the Ryots and Subjects of the State were made over to needy and greedy adventurers. This mismanagement and the tyranny and oppression that resulted came at length to such a pass, as to be no longer bearable by the inhabitants of the Territory of your Highness: and for the past year, the half of your Highness' entire dominions have been in insurrection in consequence. The Troops of your Highness were first sent to bring the insurgents to subjection, the greatest excesses were committed and unparalleled cruelties were inflicted by your Highness' Officers; but the insurrection was not quelled. It became necessary to detach a part of the armies of the British Government to restore tranquillity and take part against the insurgents. Tranquillity has for the present been restored, but the British Government cannot permit its

name, or its power, to be identified with these acts of your Highness' misrule; and while it cannot escape from the necessity of putting an end to insurrection, although justifiable, which should lead to general anarchy and confusion, it is imperiously called upon to supply an immediate and complete remedy and to vindicate its own character for justice. I have in consequence felt it to be indispensable, as well with reference to the stipulations of the Treaty above quoted, as from a regard to the obligations of the protective character which the British Government holds towards the State of Mysore, to interfere for its preservation, and to save the various interests at stake from further ruin. It has seemed to me that, in order to do this effectually, it will be necessary to transfer the entire administration of the Country into the hands of British Officers, and I have accordingly determined to nominate two Commissioners for the purpose, who will proceed immediately to Mysore.

I now therefore give to your Highness this formal and final notice, and I request your Highness to consider this letter in that light; that is, as the notice required by the Treaty to be given to your Highness of the measure determined upon for the assumption and management of the Mysore Territory in the case stipulated. I beg of your Highness, therefore, to issue the requisite Orders and Proclamations to the Officers and Authorities of Mysore within ten days from the date when this letter may be delivered to your Highness, for giving effect to the transfer of the Territory, and investing the British Commissioners with full authority in all Departments, so as to enable them to proceed to take charge and carry on affairs as they have been ordered, or may be hereafter instructed.

My friend! It is stipulated in the Treaty that one lakh of Star Pagodas per Annum shall be provided for the expenses of your Highness, with your family and dependants. This shall be paid by monthly instalments from the British Treasury; besides which, after providing for the charges of administration, any surplus Revenue shall be accounted for according to the Stipulations of the Treaty, and one-fifth shall further be paid to your Highness. I write this for your Highness' full assurance on the point. This letter will be transmitted to your Highness through the Right Honorable Stephen R. Lushington, the present Governor of Madras, to whom I have fully explained all my views and wishes. The Right Honorable the Governor will either deliver the letter in person, or cause it to be presented to your Highness by the Resident at Mysore, who will offer any further explanations that may be necessary.

Your Highness may be assured of the extreme reluctance under which I find myself compelled to have recourse to a measure that must be so painful to your Highness' feelings, but I act under the conviction, that an imperative obligation of a great public duty leaves me no alternative. I entreat your Highness to review your past conduct, and calmly to consider the discredit to your own administration, and the deep injury to the population entrusted by the British Government to your care and protection, which have been produced by unworthy advisers and favourites. And I trust that the result of your patient and deliberate reflection may be, that, however afflicting to your own personal feelings the consequences must be,

the permanent prosperity of the Raj will be best promoted by an adherence to the course, which the wisdom of the Marquess Wellesley established for a crisis like the present.

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Governor General.

(A True Copy)
(Signed) H. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

This letter was delivered by the Resident when the Rajah was celebrating one of the great Hindu festivals. He surrendered his authority without a struggle or a murmur, and the Commission at once entered upon the charge of all the Departments of the Government.

At this period the Mysore Residency was in immediate subordination to the Government of Madras; and when the Governor General had taken the great step of directing the assumption of the country by a Board of two Commissioners, one of whom in the first instance was chosen by himself, he left the nomination of the other, and the details of the administration to the Governor of Fort St. George; providing, however, that the "agency under these should be exclusively Native; in "deed that the existing Native institutions should be carefully main- "tained."* The duties of the Commissioners were stated to be such as were discharged by the Board of Revenue and Court of Sudder Adawlut at the Presidency, and the Resident was to continue in charge of the Political relations of the Rajah and his family with the British Government. The Rajah himself was to remain for the present in Mysore, but his continued residence in the country was to "depend on "future circumstances which his own conduct could alone determine."

It was soon found when the new machine was set in motion, that the views and proceedings of the Madras Government were incompatible with the objects of the Governor General; that a purely Native Agency that was moderately trustworthy could not be got together in such a hot-bed of intrigue and corruption as Mysore had long become; and that two European Commissioners, though honorable and enlightened

* This view was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Directors, in their Letter of the 25th September 1835, in which it is stated that they were "desirous of adhering as far as "can be done to the Native usage, and not to introduce a system which cannot be worked "hereafter by Native Agency."

gentlemen, were not always unanimous, even in cases where instant decision was necessary. In the course of a short time, therefore, it was deemed advisable to place the whole country and its relations in immediate subordination to the Supreme Government; to substitute four European Superintendents for the Native Fouzdars of Divisions; and, breaking up the Board, to vest the entire authority in one sole Commissioner with whom it has ever since remained. Finally, but not till 1843, the post of Resident was abolished by Lord Ellenborough, and the duties specially appertaining to the office were ordered to be discharged by the Commissioner himself, or by any one of his Assistants he might depute for the purpose.

Of the task which was before the Commission, and of the manner in which it has been executed, a better notion may be gathered from one fact than from the most elaborate details. At the time of the assumption it was estimated by an eminent Civil Member of the Commission, Mr. John Macleod, that the Revenue, which had sunk under the Rajah to a trifle more than twenty lakhs of Pagodas, might eventually with care be raised to twenty-two lakhs. It has for the last few years yielded upwards of twenty-seven lakhs, and this notwithstanding that taxes have been struck off of the annual value of no less than ten lakhs and seventy-three thousand Rupees.

The Revenue system which has been followed, as directed by Lord William Bentinck, is the Ryotwari, which, in Mysore at least, appears the only one adapted to the wants and traditions of the people. It was brought back as far as possible to the state in which it was left by Poorniah, but liberalized in all its details, and vigilantly superintended in its working, with higher views however than the mere swelling of a Balance Sheet, as was too much the case with that celebrated administrator. The money rents were lowered in all cases where the authorities were satisfied that they were fixed at too high a rate; and the payments were made as easy as possible to the Ryots by abandoning the system of exacting the khist before the crops were gathered, and receiving it instead in five instalments payable at periods fixed in the first instance by the Ryots themselves with reference to the times of harvest. This has the effect of saving them from the grasp of the village usurers, and they have also been freed from the harassing periodical inspection of their crops, and other vexatious interferences with their cultivations. These changes were highly appreciated by the Ryots themselves, but were

distasteful in the extreme to the money-lenders and the lower class of public servants.

In cases where the Battayee system, or that of an equal division of the crop between the Government and the husbandman, was found to be in force, every effort, consistent with the prescriptive right of the Cultivators, has been made to convert it into a money payment; and with a considerable degree of success. Where, however, the system still prevails, it has been purified of its most vexatious characteristics. All the preliminary authorized and unauthorized pilferings of the village servants have been put an end to; the grain is divided in the most public manner; the choice of shares is left with the Ryot; and the whole of the straw—in a cattle-breeding country a very valuable portion of the crop—becomes his own property.

The result of these arrangements has been that the Revenue is collected without the least difficulty; that applications for Tuccavie (money advances from Government) are becoming less numerous every day; and that outstanding balances are all but unknown.

No less than seven hundred and sixty-nine items of Taxation have been swept away, of the generally vexatious nature of which an idea may be formed by the selection of a few specimens. In certain places, and in particular castes, taxes were levied on Marriage; on taking a Concubine, and on Incontinency; on a female attaining puberty; on a child being born; on its being given a name and on its head being shaved; on a death of a member of a family; and on the subsequent purification ceremonies. Umbrellas were taxed; and any one passing a particular spot in Nugger without keeping his arms close to his side had to pay a fee for swinging his hands. There was one village whose inhabitants had to pay a tax because their ancestors had failed to find the stray horse of an ancient Poligar. There was a caste of Sudras who were mulcted for the privilege of cutting off the first point of one of their fingers in sacrifice. Fees were leviable from bankrupt Government Contractors for permission to beg, and taxes were demanded from individuals who occupied new houses, and listened to the reading of the New Year's Calendar. Each of these items had its own particular name, under which it was formally entered in the records of the Government as among the resources of the State.

As a full report on the Judicial system was submitted by the Commissioner on the 25th of April 1838, it may be sufficient to state here

that the plan of employing Punchayets, or Native Juries, under European and Native supervision, which has been carried out on a large scale in the administration of this Territory, has continued, with an occasional glaring exception, to justify all that was anticipated from it. The most accomplished European Judge can never hope to approach them in weighing the value of evidence; but with the finding of a Native Jury on his side, he is freed from the weight of doubt and difficulty; he passes his sentence with a full confidence in its justice, and his tribunal becomes the terror of evil-doers.

This is particularly felt in the case of Gang robberies; (the great problem of the day as far as Indian Jurisprudence is concerned,) as would be startlingly apparent if the Mysore returns were contrasted with those from the neighbouring "regulation" provinces. The exceptions above alluded to were in cases where the purse or the position of the parties interested armed them with powers of persuasion, which the feeble courage, and feebler morality of the jurymen were unable to withstand. For this the only remedy to be found is in the good sense of the presiding officer.

From the circumstance of Mysore being made up of a congeries of petty Poligarships, whose chiefs were alternately caressed and treated as the scum of the earth by Tippoo, some little difficulty was apprehended in their management; more especially as the influence of one of their families had given a form to the rebellion in Nugger which was the proximate cause of the assumption of the Government by the Company. It has been found, however, that though they made a parade of their hopes of recovering the possessions of their ancestors, they are, under ordinary circumstances of precaution, utterly powerless for evil, and when in 1849 a few of the most daring and disaffected amongst them rose in open revolt, they failed in exciting any overt sympathy among the people, and the whole body, consisting of some fifty or sixty individuals, all relations of their own, were captured in the course of a few days. More recently one Poligar, who was on his way to join the insurgents in the districts lately assigned by the Nizam, was apprehended before he reached the frontier. Each family has a small stipend from the Government, and a leading member of the house is required constantly to reside under surveillance in Bangalore.

The Physical features of Mysore, its land-locked position from all markets—its isolation from the surrounding countries by reason of the

lofty mountains which form its boundaries on three sides—its total want of water carriage, early drew the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of constructing good roads and easy passes in the mountains, which should act as the navigable streams and harbours of more favoured countries. The soil of Mysore is well adapted for the making of roads, which, with the exception of the great lines, therefore do not require to be highly metalled; but the country is intersected in all directions with labyrinths of nullahs, which become rivers after rain, and the number of bridges and large drains which had to be constructed, was in consequence very great. Indeed on looking down on the plain, from the summit of any high mountain, the lines of road are to be traced by the white bridges which dot them at the shortest of intervals.

The abolition of the Transit dûties, and the remission of the seven hundred and sixty-nine items of taxation above alluded to have covered these roads with traffic; and long lines of carts are now seen where fifteen years ago wheeled carriages were all but unknown.

While roads were thus formed, and a grinding and bewildering system of taxation was abolished, means were also adopted to develop the resources of the country by providing new objects of cultivation and traffic. The soil of Mysore is for the most part not fertile, but its inhabitants are remarkable for their industry, and the climate being subject to no extremes of heat, or cold, or moisture, is alike favourable to the labours of the husbandman, and to the growth of the produce of other and apparently dissimilar regions.

Early attention was given to the cultivation of the Mulberry with a view not only to improve the quality of the silk, but also to provide employment for the numerous and idle Mahomedan population of the country, who seem to prefer the tending of the worms and the manufacture of silk to more laborious methods of earning bread. A garden and worm-house were kept up for some years, but have recently been discontinued. A great improvement has been produced in the quality of the silk, but the natives are unwilling to adopt improved modes of filature, and the manufactured articles, though in considerable demand in the markets of Southern India, are not adapted to those of Europe.

The cultivation of Sugar is rapidly increasing. A Factory, conducted on scientific principles and with great energy, has been established at Seringapatam by a Company, partly European, partly Native, and its

operations appear only limited by the quantity of fuel that can be obtained. The Sugar manufactured by them is full of saccharine matter, and has driven all other Sugars pretending to purity from the bazaars of the British Cantonments. The natives object to using it from the circumstance of animal charcoal being employed in the process of purifying it.

An experiment is now in progress in the South-Eastern Talooks of the Nuggur Division, which has for its object the introduction on a large scale of the cultivation of the finer species of cotton. Its success hitherto has not been such as to lead the Commissioner to be very sanguine of its ultimate result, but full time has not yet been given for a fair trial. The little that has yet been produced has found a ready sale at a high price.

Every traveller from the Carnatic is struck with the appearance of the Mysore Sheep. Its coat is of wool, not of coarse hair ; and the article manufactured from it is equally superior. This showed that the pastures and climate of Mysore were well suited to the growth of wool ; and, with a view to improve it, Merino Rams have for some time past been annually procured from Australia. This experiment also may be said to be in its infancy ; but the $\frac{7}{8}$ bred Rams are already hardly to be distinguished from the imported ones ; and they have multiplied so much that drafts have been sent to several of the Madras Collectorates, and to the Punjab. A quantity of wool that was sent home to test the market value, attracted the marked attention of the mercantile community. The principal difficulty appears to be the cleansing the fleece from the penetrating spear-grasses with which the pastures of Southern India abound.

The cultivation of Coffee, which in the Rajah's time was of so little moment that he bestowed the monopoly of it throughout his Territories on a single Madras merchant, has now increased in a most wonderful manner.

Appendix F.

The little then grown used to be sent down to Mangalore, shifted into Arabian bags, and forwarded to England as the genuine produce of Mocha. It has now obtained a place of its own in the London Price Currents, and a hundred thousand Maunds from the Nuggur Division found its way last year to the Seaports of Canara. The slopes of the Bababooden Hills seem peculiarly adapted to its growth ; and, as European capital and skill are being brought to bear on its production, it promises to become a most important item in the revenues of the State.

At present a duty of four annas a maund of 28 lbs. is levied on all that is sold. The Commissioner had commenced a survey of the Coffee lands with a view to commuting this excise to a tax on the land of one rupee per acre as in the Company's country, but after a short trial the attempt was abandoned as impracticable.

The growth of the Tea plant has been attempted, but without success.

Sandal wood continues to be one of the most important productions of Mysore. The trees are vigilantly guarded; and the right of cutting them is a strict monopoly of the Government. On the conquest of Canara by the English, the forests were thrown open to the people to cut as they pleased, and in a few years hardly a tree remained.

Appendix E.

The Betel Nut of Nuggur is justly famous throughout the markets of Southern India. About the time that the Transit duties were swept away, the "Halut," as it was called, on this article shared their fate throughout the Company's country. The Commissioner conceiving that there could not be a more legitimate source of revenue, and that the "Halut" was, in fact, though not in form, an excise rather than a transit duty, resolved to keep it on in Mysore to see what the effect would be. Owing partly to its superior quality, and partly perhaps to a combination among the merchants to keep up the price of the article generally, the taxed nut of Mysore finds as ready a sale as the untaxed nut of Canara.

Appendix G.

English Schools, supported by the Government, have been established for many years at the Head Quarters of the Divisions; but, till recently, with no marked success. The great difficulty appearing to lie in the procuring of competent teachers, within the last few months a scheme has been set on foot to obviate this by the institution of a Normal Training School for Instructors, and, as it is under the control of a highly qualified person, the Commissioner has every confidence that in a short time the system of Education in Mysore will be on a really satisfactory footing. And, as it is, the attainments of many of the scholars in Mr. Garrett's Institution at Bangalore would do no discredit to the long established Schools at the Presidency towns.

There are Government Hospitals with Dispensaries for Out-patients at Bangalore and at Shemogah; and another is supported at Mysore from the private funds of the Rajah. They are resorted to with confidence by all castes of Natives.

The ancient "Candachar," or Police of the country are kept up unchanged.

The Silladar Horsemen in their best days were never remarkable for the true Military spirit; but they are now well clothed and armed; and their horses, which Lord William Bentinck described on personal observation "to be for the most part both in size and quality unfit for the service," are now so much the reverse in both respects, that a portion of the Remount of the Madras Presidency is furnished from the produce of the Silladar mares. It is doubtful, however, whether the Mysore breed of horses, improved though it be, will be able to hold its ground much longer against the cheap and powerful description of animals which the Australian Colonies appear capable of supplying to almost any extent.

The Silladars muster 2,784 men of all ranks, with 2,744 horses; and are formed into seven regiments. Their monthly expense, including all establishments, is Rupees 65,134.

The Barr, or Mysore Infantry, muster 2,269 bayonets, and their monthly expense is Rupees 19,050.

No attempt is made to teach either of these bodies any thing beyond the most elementary principles of drill. In fact, their multifarious and incessant duties would prevent it; but they are of immense aid to the Police, and relieve the regular troops of the Company from every species of Treasure and Jail duty.

The Revenue of Mysore for each year since the assumption of the country is set down below :—

1831—32	Company's Rupees	43,97,035	4	0
1832—33	Ditto	55,56,337	8	9
1833—34	Ditto	58,25,756	8	0
1834—35	Ditto	67,70,277	3	6
1835—36	Ditto	76,87,751	9	8
1836—37	Ditto	71,13,703	13	7
1837—38	Ditto	69,30,581	8	6
1838—39	Ditto	71,91,818	7	0
1839—40	Ditto	77,50,439	6	11
1840—41	Ditto	76,48,125	7	5
1841—42	Ditto	75,66,381	6	5
1842—43	Ditto	75,64,855	1	5
1843—44	Ditto	72,59,119	7	1

1844—45	Company's Rupees	72,89,665	10	0
1845—46	Ditto	71,00,370	3	7
1846—47	Ditto	76,04,072	14	4
1847—48	Ditto	79,26,751	6	11
1848—49	Ditto	80,08,339	6	8
1849—50	Ditto	80,03,953	11	0
1850—51	Ditto	78,37,219	14	0
1851—52	Ditto	80,18,977	7	3
Appendix A, B, C, D 1852—53	Ditto	78,07,926	11	9
1853—54	Ditto	82,07,926	11	9

The population which was given by Colonel Wilks as 21,71,754, was estimated in 1840 at 30,50,713, and in 1851 at 34,26,458; showing an increase in the intermediate eleven years of 3,75,745. The population of Bangalore is estimated at 1,34,995 and of the Town of Mysore at 53,277. The once populous Seringapatam has dwindled down to 12,760 inhabitants. Appendix I.

The Mysore State was given over to the Commission saddled with a debt which, including interest paid for money borrowed from the Madras Government finally turned out to amount to upwards of sixty-four lakhs of Rupees. The money which was advanced by the Company has now been repaid, both principal and interest, with the exception of less than two lakhs. If the season is moderately favorable the whole will be discharged in the course of the next year.

The income of His Highness the Rajah has lately averaged twelve lakhs of Rupees per annum. His continued residence in the country, over which he ruled so long, has of course, in various ways tended to embarrass the present administration, but the inconvenience has been counterbalanced by the fact of the greater part of this large income being spent within the Mysore Territory.

Since the institution of the Commission, the total amount of the Rajah's receipts has been 289 lakhs, and of the subsidy paid into the Madras Treasury 590 lakhs. And if to this is added the 64 lakhs paid on account of arrears due by the former Government, the gross sum will be 943 lakhs, or more than nine millions sterling.

The European portion of the Commission is constituted as follows:—1. The Commissioner; who, in subordination to the Supreme Government, is vested with the full powers formerly exercised by the Rajah. 2. The First Assistant; who is the immediate personal Assistant to the Com-

missioner, and discharges the duty of Secretary in all branches of the administration of Mysore, as well as of Coorg ; which, though a possession of the Company, has been placed under the Commissioner of Mysore, but with its accounts kept entirely separate. 3. The four Superintendents, (each with a Junior Assistant) ; who, in their several districts, combine the power of Judge, Magistrate and Collector. 4. The Military Assistant ; who acts as an Inspector to the regiments of Irregular Horse and Infantry, which are officered entirely by Natives. 5. The Second, Third and Fourth Assistants ; who, as a general rule, are employed by the Commissioner in his own office in those branches of the administration for which their talents appear best suited. There are besides generally two other Junior Assistants, one to carry on the minor duties of the former Resident, and the other to be employed (as one now is in Coorg,) where the absence or sickness of any member of the Commission may render his presence necessary.

Their Salaries are as follow:—

Name.	Number.	Aggregate Salary.
Commissioner, ...	1	4,085
First Assistant, ...	1	1,400
Second ditto, ...	1	900
Third ditto, ...	1	700
Fourth ditto, ...	1	500
Junior ditto, ...	6	3,000
Military ditto, ...	1	1,600
Superintendent, ...	4	6,400
		Rupees 18,585

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

A.

Statement showing the Names of the Talooks of the Bangalore Division, the Population and the Collections of Revenue in each Talook, for the Year Pramadeecha 1853—54.

Number.	Names of the Talooks.	Population.	Amount of Collections.					
			Ordinary Revenue.			Extra Revenue.			Total.		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Kusbah Bangalore, ..	2,67,717	5,47,218	3	11	3,864	2	4	5,51,082	6	3
2	Hooskotah, ...	38,104	92,557	5	10	697	10	0	93,254	15	10
3	Maloor, ...	38,845	83,274	10	0	598	2	0	83,872.	12	0
4	Colar, ...	47,264	81,547	11	4	807	5	0	82,355	0	4
5	Baithmangul, ...	45,460	80,815	13	6	484	13	0	81,300	10	6
6	Moolbaugul, ...	44,686	89,777	11	9	624	11	4	90,402	7	1
7	Sreenevasspoor, ...	34,253	92,338	3	4	629	14	7	92,968	1	11
8	Umbageedroog, ...	55,077	78,827	0	4	783	0	11	79,610	1	3
9	Shedlaghutt, ...	47,839	1,11,237	8	2	1,133	11	6	1,12,371	3	8
10	Goomnacken Pollem,	30,224	65,699	1	9	501	6	3	66,200	8	0
11	Goodebundah, ...	31,302	78,499	3	4	841	0	2	79,340	3	6
12	Chicka Ballapoor, ..	60,942	95,373	9	10	398	8	0	95,772	1	10
13	Davendahully, ...	45,117	94,938	12	8	1,511	1	3	96,449	13	11
14	Bada Ballapoor, ...	46,732	89,644	15	10	465	1	0	90,110	0	10
15	Goribednoor, ...	26,087	55,684	14	2	480	5	3	56,165	3	5
16	Nelvangul, ...	32,468	81,335	6	1	939	12	1	82,275	2	2
17	Magudy, ...	51,011	1,03,465	11	10	935	11	3	1,04,401	7	1
18	Hooleyoordroog, ..	35,467	70,437	9	5	634	12	4	71,072	5	9
19	Chennapatam, ...	31,000	67,541	6	2	1,230	14	2	68,772	4	4
20	Closepett, ...	35,535	61,301	12	10	1,093	15	2	62,395	12	0
21	Kankhanhully, ...	47,136	1,01,875	11	1	789	13	5	1,02,665	8	6
22	Anackul, ...	23,596	44,578	15	1	385	3	3	44,964	2	4
	Total, ..	11,15,984	22,67,971	6	3	19,830	14	3	22,87,802	4	6
	Division Treasury, ..					35,521	12	9	35,521	12	9
	Grand Total, ..	11,15,984	22,67,971	6	3	55,352	11		23,23,324	1	3

Compd.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

Bangalore,
24th October, 1855.

B.

Statement showing the Names of the Talooks of the Ashtagram Division, the Population and the Collections of Revenue in each Talook, for the Year Pramadeecha 1853—54.

Number.	Names of the Talooks.	Population.	Amount of Collections.								
			Ordinary Revenue.			Extra Revenue.			Total.		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Puttun Ashtagram, ..	38,509	1,16,401	8	4	621	11	7	1,17,023	3	11
2	Mysore Ashtagram, ..	27,997	82,968	8	10	185	14	2	83,154	7	0
3	Mysore, ...	89,537	2,21,690	3	3	3,743	4	5	2,25,433	7	8
4	Sosala Tulcod, ...	39,560	94,658	5	5	475	10	7	95,134	0	0
5	Nunjengode, ...	36,995	75,548	6	3	492	10	7	76,041	0	10
6	Heggud Daven Cotah,..	31,995	43,582	7	4	379	13	1	43,962	4	5
7	Goondul, ...	33.657	66,081	3	11	460	13	5	66,542	1	4
8	Chamraj Nuggur, ..	70,750	1,40,931	6	11	434	0	3	1,41,365	7	2
9	Parreapatam, ...	74,730	1,19,075	7	10	638	2	5	1 19,713	10	3
10	Yadatorah, ...	37,978	91,782	14	8	328	0	2	92,110	14	10
11	Kickairy, ...	28,314	50,205	4	11	361	2	3	50,566	7	2
12	Chenroypatam, ...	34,356	68,572	3	2	267	10	5	68,839	13	7
13	Nagamungul, ...	52,528	84,714	1	6	309	5	1	85,023	6	7
14	Utticooppah, ...	53,511	94,090	0	9	870	10	4	94,960	11	1
15	Mundium, ...	40,492	66,031	0	5	305	5	7	66,336	6	0
16	Muddoor, ...	30,330	50,752	2	5	221	2	2	50,973	4	7
17	Mulvully, ...	49,510	66,996	7	8	418	1	11	67,414	9	7
18	Munjerabad, ...	40,398	81,783	6	4	285	2	4	82,068	8	8
19	Maharajdroog, ...	45,793	92,608	13	1	181	11	11	92,790	9	0
20	Urkulgode, ...	57,017	96,937	12	3	429	13	5	97,367	9	8
21	Nursipoor, ...	30,294	56,612	15	11	184	1	6	56,797	1	5
22	Hassan, ...	43,460	1,00,475	12	3	806	5	5	1,01,282	1	8
23	Harnhully, ...	29,753	77,905	9	3	232	1	11	78,137	11	2
24	Banawar, ...	21,920	54, 270	7	3	372	0	4	54,642	7	7
25	Bailoor, ...	53,830	1,17,186	13	2	962	10	6	1,18,149	7	8
	Total,..	10,93,414	22,11,863	7	1	13,967	5	9	22,25,830	12	10
	Division Treasury,..		66	5	3	1,02,895	11	1	1,02,962	0	4
	Grand Total,..	10,93,414	22,11,929	12	4	1,16,863	0	10	23,28,792	13	2

Compd.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

BANGALORE,
24th October, 1855.

C.

Statement showing the Names of the Talooks of the Chittledroog Division, the Population and the Collections of Revenue in each Talook, for the Year Pramadeecha 1853-54.

Number.	Names of the Talooks.	Population.	Amount of Collections.								
			Ordinary Revenue.			Extra Revenue.			Total.		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Cusbah Chittledroog,..	34,720	84,741	7	7	509	14	3	85,251	5	10
2	Heroor, ...	30,785	71,832	11	5	236	12	8	72,069	8	1
3	Hosadroog,..	33,493	75,203	0	6	375	11	5	75,579	1	11
4	Davengerray,..	33,846	76,457	2	8	601	3	10	77,058	6	6
5	Kuncoppah,..	26,710	44,305	5	5	130	3	11	44,435	9	4
6	Molcaulmooroo, ...	22,133	50,759	6	3	257	10	2	51,017	0	5
7	Doddairy, ...	22,144	79,345	7	7	200	15	2	79,546	6	9
8	Mudgerry, ...	48,027	1,03,806	10	10	331	3	3	1,04,137	14	1
9	Koratagerah, ...	44,018	83,156	8	6	328	10	9	83,485	3	3
10	Toomcoor, ...	59,908	1,11,130	10	8	1,347	1	10	1,12,477	12	6
11	Koongul,..	42,921	78,620	6	11	497	1	3	79,117	8	2
12	Kadub, ...	33,367	65,651	12	10	383	12	9	66,035	9	7
13	Toorivicarrah, ...	37,561	73,069	1	10	354	11	7	73,423	13	5
14	Chicknaekenhully, ..	30,187	1,00,742	3	0	457	10	5	1,01,199	13	5
15	Honnavully, ...	22,301	77,297	11	1	388	7	3	77,686	2	4
16	Boodiaul, ...	21,609	75,851	12	6	245	2	6	76,096	15	0
17	Seerah, ...	42,663	1,13,909	1	11	325	7	2	1,14,234	9	1
18	Pauvager, ...	37,078	73,019	11	8	293	1	10	73,312	13	6
	Total,..	6,23,471	14,38,900	11	2	7,264	14	0	14,46,165	9	2
	Division Treasury, ..					2,496	10	9	2,496	10	6
	Grand Total, ..	6,23,471	14,38,900	11	2	9,761	8	9	14,48,662	3	11

Compd. M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

Bangalore,
24th October, 1855.

D.

Statement showing the Names of the Talooks of the Nuggur Division; the Population and the Collections of Revenue in each Talook for the Year Pramadeecha 1853-54.

Number.	Names of the Talooks.	Population.	Amount of Collections.		
			Ordinary Revenue.	Extra Revenue.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Nuggur Anuntapoor,...	55,587	2,47,228 9 1	1,149 7 5	2,48,378 0 6
2	Ickary Saugur, ...	60,206	3,00,165 2 10	2,257 9 8	3,02,422 12 6
3	Sorub Aunvutty, ...	60,072	1,48,565 4 1	865 4 1	1,49,430 8 2
4	Ooodgunny Shikarpoor,	58,484	1,38,323 4 2	836 8 6	1,39,159 12 8
5	Honnavully Hollahonnoor, ...	49,925	76,403 4 0	776 3 9	77,179 7 9
6	Hurryhur, ...	26,977	57,530 11 6	557 12 9	58,088 8 3
7	Luckwully,.....	19,734	62,022 9 6	600 5 8	62,622 15 2
8	Coppah, ...	22,755	2,48,826 13 7	1,385 4 8	2,50,212 2 3
9	Chickamoogloor,.....	51,581	1,02,557 11 5	708 0 8	1,03,265 12 1
10	Cuddoor Yegaty, ...	25,908	53,736 12 11	466 12 3	54,203 9 2
11	Chennagerry Buswapatam, ...	43,948	77,026 11 8	693 13 4	77,720 9 0
12	Sheemoga Koomsee, ..	64,878	99,610 5 10	1,533 9 3	1,01,143 15 1
13	Cowlaydroog Mundagudday, ...	34,079	2,08,115 11 2	721 3 1	2,08,836 14 3
14	Turrykary Adjumpoor,	56,647	85,821 9 3	547 4 7	86,368 13 10
15	Wustarah, ...	37,633	1,17,133 4 11	2,332 12 8	1,19,466 1 7
	Total,...	6,68,414	20,23,067 13 11	15,432 0 4	20,38,499 14 3
	Division Treasury, ..			29,064 13 4	29,064 13 4
	Grand Total, ..	6,68,414	20,23,067 13 11	44,496 13 8	20,67,564 11 7

Compd.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

Bangalore,
24th October 1855.

E.

Statement showing the amount of Revenue derived from Sandal-wood in the Four Divisions of the Mysore Country, from the Year Khara 1831-32 *to Pramadeecha* 1853-54.

No.	Years.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Khara .. .. .. or 1831-32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nundana .. .. .. or 1832-33	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	771	0	10	971	0	10
3	Vijoiya .. .. .. or 1833-34	7,037	6	8	0	0	0	21,554	2	4	2,219	10	9	30,847	3	9
4	Joiya .. .. .. or 1834-35	1,523	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,319	3	8	18,842	13	3
5	Munmat'a .. .. .. or 1835-36	16,839	4	7	12	9	0	2,15,979	9	5	82,596	1	1	3,15,427	8	1
6	Durmukhy .. .. .. or 1836-37	5,581	1	7	15,251	3	7	1,18,969	3	0	59,012	8	6	1,98,814	0	8
7	Hayvilamby .. .. .. or 1837-38	1,259	9	5	8,902	6	6	43,901	3	0	54,906	12	6	1,08 969	15	5
8	Virlamby .. .. .. or 1838-39	1,852	4	6	1,471	15	0	2,836	15	10	26,134	9	0	32,295	12	4
9	Vikary .. .. .. or 1839-40	36,353	3	2	11,801	8	2	24,605	8	3	95,329	0	0	1,68,159	3	7
10	Sharwary .. .. .. or 1840-41	14,729	1	10	261	6	1	98,150	11	1	18,032	6	3	2,31,173	9	3
11	Plava .. .. .. or 1841-42	12,531	12	8	5,322	1	9	79,963	9	2	99,048	12	9	1,96,866	4	4
12	Shubhakrutu .. .. .. or 1842-43	17,106	13	6	42	5	3	1,54,048	5	9	35,870	6	0	2,07,067	14	6
13	Shobakrutu .. .. .. or 1843-44	9,095	9	1	341	2	8	68,642	15	4	84,950	0	11	1,63,029	12	0
14	Krodhy .. .. .. or 1844-45	23,450	5	10	132	4	3	1,58,539	6	0	58,050	1	9	2,40,172	1	10
15	Vishwavasu .. .. .. or 1845-46	2,648	8	8	50	8	3	53,676	6	6	43,189	2	8	99,564	10	1
16	Parabhawa .. .. .. or 1846-47	734	12	3	51	13	5	1,26,063	13	5	37,146	12	6	1,63,997	3	7
17	Plavanga .. .. .. or 1847-48	16,400	0	0	2,416	2	7	76,891	0	0	1,35,994	4	9	2,31,701	7	4
18	Keelaka .. .. .. or 1848-49	241	4	0	53	7	8	60,466	14	7	68,648	15	7	1,29,410	9	10
19	Soumya .. .. .. or 1849-50	22,829	10	7	5,269	15	7	98,772	14	9	1,38,769	12	4	2,65,642	5	3
20	Sadharana .. .. .. or 1850-51	230	15	10	5,484	12	7	57,741	14	9	40,700	12	6	1,04,158	7	8
21	Virodhykrutu .. .. .. or 1851-52	14,962	3	11	111	1	7	5 197	5	6	46,403	15	5	66,674	10	5
22	Paridhavy .. .. .. or 1852-53	861	1	4	82	6	0	1,14,036	7	6	40,678	10	0	1,55,658	8	10
23	Pramadeecha .. .. .. or 1853-54	23,924	2	2	247	14	2	91,331	7	6	22,786	6	1	1,38,789	13	11

Bangalore,
25th October 1855.

Compd. M CUBBON,
Commissioner.

F.

Collections from Coffee in Mysore.

No.	Years.	Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Khara .. or 1831-32,	0	0	0	4,270	0	0	4,270	0	0
2	Nundana .. or 1832-33,	0	0	0	7,472	0	0	7,472	0	0
3	Vijoiya .. or 1833-34,	0	0	0	7,472	0	0	7,472	0	0
4	Joiya .. or 1834-35,	0	0	0	7,476	0	0	7,476	0	0
5	Munmat'a .. or 1835-36,	0	0	0	7,476	0	0	7,476	0	0
6	Durmukhy .. or 1836-37,	0	0	0	7,476	0	0	7,476	0	0
7	Hayvilamby .. or 1837-38,	618	10	1	5,643	9	4	6,262	3	5
8	Vilamby .. or 1838-39,	1,740	14	6	19,270	10	9	21,011	9	3
9	Vikary .. or 1839-40,	1,417	4	7	13,394	9	3	14,811	13	10
10	Sharwary .. or 1840-41,	1,457	0	2	20,486	13	2	21,943	13	4
11	Plava .. or 1841-42,	1,239	9	6	13,965	12	4	15,205	5	10
12	Shubhakrutu .. or 1842-43,	1,756	3	2	19,964	11	9	21,720	14	11
13	Shobakrutu .. or 1843-44,	1,285	6	6	18,494	9	2	19,779	15	8
14	Krodhy .. or 1844-45,	2,052	7	0	21,203	11	11	23,256	2	11
15	Vishwavasu .. or 1845-46,	1,887	7	10	21,119	2	1	23,006	9	11
16	Parabhawa .. or 1846-47,	3,065	15	2	24,254	2	8	27,320	1	10
17	Plavanga .. or 1847-48,	4,372	14	7	25,686	13	7	30,059	12	2
18	Keelaka .. or 1848-49,	4,982	10	5	28,366	6	8	33,349	1	1
19	Soumya .. or 1849-50,	1,839	5	8	25,670	7	4	27,509	13	0
20	Sadharana .. or 1850-51,	2,586	6	11	29,713	12	0	32,300	2	11
21	Virodhykrutu .. or 1851-52,	3,793	7	11	22,159	7	7	25,952	15	6
22	Paridhavy .. or 1852-53,	3,390	6	3	27,937	8	4	31,327	14	7
23	Pramadeecha .. or 1853-54,	6,717	2	0	43,487	8	2	50,204	10	2

Note.—No Coffee is produced in the Bangalore and Chittledroog Divisions. A Madras firm, Messrs. Parry and Co., had the monopoly of Coffee produced in Mysore under the Rajah's Government. This was abolished in 1837, and an Excise duty of Rupee 1 per Maund was fixed upon the berry. This was first reduced to 8 Annas, and then to 4 Annas, at which it now remains.

Compd.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

Bangalore,
25th October 1855.

G.

Statement showing the amount of Sayer Collections on Sooparee, or Areca Nuts, in the Four Divisions of the Mysore Country, from the Year Khara 1831-32 *to Pramadeecha* 1853-54.

No.	Years.	Bangalore.	Chittledroog.	Ashtagram.	Nuggur.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Khara .. .. .. or 1831-32					
2	Nundana .. .. .. or 1832-33					
3	Vijoiya .. .. .. or 1833-34					
4	Joiya .. .. .. or 1834-35					
5	Munmat'a .. .. .. or 1835-36	18,232 14 0	17,578 1 6	6,571 6 8	1,70,925 7 8	2,13,317 12 10
6	Durmukhy .. .. .. or 1836-37	17,753 6 5	17,032 10 6	7,078 8 9	2,82,994 2 0	3,24,858 11 8
7	Hayvilamby .. .. .. or 1837-38	18,230 6 5	13,037 7 3	7,479 14 4	2,84,379 3 0	3,23,127 0 0
8	Virlamby .. .. .. or 1838-39	18,232 14 1	15,090 14 10	6,571 5 7	2,81,972 0 10	3,21,867 3 4
9	Vikary .. .. .. or 1839-40	17,753 6 5	13,802 14 10	6,571 6 5	3,02,048 14 0	3,40,176 9 8
10	Sharwary .. .. .. or 1840-41	18,230 8 10	14,894 7 10	8,349 11 4	3,31,233 14 9	3,72,708 10 9
11	Plava .. .. .. or 1841-42	21,962 13 5	17,927 5 4	8,507 13 3	3,38,061 4 5	3,86,459 4 5
12	Shubhakrutu .. .. .. or 1842-43	21,538 14 6	16,016 0 2	7,478 8 10	3,26,214 11 9	3,70,848 3 3
13	Shobakrutu .. .. .. or 1843-44	21,713 10 2	16,877 8 2	7,479 15 8	3,19,456 6 5	3,65,527 8 5
14	Krodhy .. .. .. or 1844-45	19,298 5 2	16,901 15 7	7,441 8 6	3,09,257 14 10	3,52,899 12 1
15	Vishwavasu .. .. .. or 1845-46	17,606 0 10	19,728 14 0	7,441 8 6	3,51,172 13 3	3,95,949 4 7
16	Parabhawa .. .. .. or 1846-47	20,390 13 1	24,646 0 0	10,164 15 8	3,51,505 10 10	4,06,797 7 7
17	Plavanga .. .. .. or 1847-48	11,751 13 6	17,919 2 4	8,564 12 4	3,30,586 13 11	3,68,822 10 1
18	Keelaka .. .. .. or 1848-49	5,269 10 8	14,128 6 5	6,883 10 4	4,07,731 4 4	4,34,012 14 7
19	Soumya .. . .. or 1849-50	5,641 2 7	15,765 1 4	8,242 14 0	4,17,148 11 10	4,46,797 13 9
20	Sadharana .. .. .. or 1850-51	5,501 8 4	15,940 15 8	8,480 15 1	3,85,379 12 2	4,15,303 3 3
21	Virodhykrutu, ... or 1851-52	5,581 1 8	16,774 0 1	9,282 4 5	4,46,553 13 7	4,78,191 3 9
22	Paridhavy .. .. .. or 1852-53	5,749 10 4	18,416 13 3	8,651 12 0	4,08,695 12 5	4,41,514 0 0
23	Pramadeecha .. .. .. or 1853-54	6,150 13 8	21,507 9 7	10,300 7 1	4,60,111 6 1	4,98,070 4 5

Note.—The Amount collected on this Nut previous to 1831-32 cannot now be ascertained, as, in the Accounts, it is mixed up with the other Sayer Collections.

Bangalore,
25th October 1855.

Compd. M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

H.

Statement showing the amount of Sayer Collections on Tobacco in the Four Divisions of the Mysore Country, from the Year Khara 1831-32 *to Pramadeecha* 1853-54.

No.	Years.	Bangalore.	Chittledroog.	Ashtagram.	Nuggur.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Khara .. .. .. or 1831-32,	26,122 13 1	108 1 2	46,497 4 11	8,626 7 10	81,354 11 0
2	Nundana .. .. .. or 1832-33,	29,203 14 10	345 4 3	21,077 9 0	9,881 5 9	60,508 1 10
3	Vijoiya .. .. .. or 1833-34,	32,692 0 0	207 9 0	21,106 7 7	10,522 8 9	64,528 9 4
4	Joiya .. .. .. or 1834-35,	33,614 4 2	438 12 9	23,402 3 3	10,544 10 9	67,999 14 11
5	Munmat'a .. .. .. or 1835-36,	37,894 4 7	3,304 13 0	22,727 6 3	14,724 12 2	78,651 4 1
6	Durmukhy .. .. .. or 1836-37,	46,831 15 6	4,830 2 0	24,470 5 10	16,867 13 2	93,000 4 6
7	Hayvarlamby .. .. .. or 1837-38,	48,833 8 7	4,036 4 7	29,083 7 6	20,262 12 7	1,02,216 1 3
8	Virlamby .. .. .. or 1838-39,	47,393 9 0	4,695 5 5	35,408 10 8	22,632 8 9	1,05,130 1 10
9	Vikary .. .. .. or 1839-40,	38,975 1 4	4,791 8 8	32,148 15 2	23,165 8 10	99,081 2 0
10	Sharwary .. .. .. or 1840-41,	44,831 6 8	3,934 5 5	30,955 9 5	24,730 13 8	1,04,452 3 2
11	Plavah, ... or 1841-42,	44,447 8 10	3,727 8 5	35,455 10 1	21,069 6 4	1,04,700 12 8
12	Shubhakrutu .. .. .. or 1842-43,	49,650 12 5	3,316 3 1	34,512 2 2	22,905 14 1	1,10,384 15 9
13	Shobakrutu .. .. .. or 1843-44,	40,500 15 0	4,707 6 3	46,146 1 10	24,189 0 11	1,15,542 8 0
14	Krodhy .. .. .. or 1844-45,	41,752 10 3	5,207 7 2	53,183 7 3	27,601 3 5	1,29,744 12 1
15	Vishwavasu .. . .. or 1845-46,	43,659 13 4	4,035 8 4	52,321 6 5	27,612 2 9	1,28,228 9 10
16	Parabhawa .. .. .. or 1846-47,	44,122 11 10	7,188 12 3	41,884 4 6	28,039 5 6	1,31,235 2 1
17	Plavanga .. .. . or 1847-48,	50,548 11 7	6,465 3 2	53,287 9 11	23,818 12 1	1,34,120 4 9
18	Keelaka .. .. .. or 1848-49,	53,610 14 7	7,382 6 0	82,886 11 4	28,307 14 1	1,67,187 14 0
19	Soumya .. .. .. or 1849-50,	46,653 10 2	9,940 10 10	57,361 6 8	23,935 15 4	1,37,891 11 0
20	Sadharana .. .. .. or 1850-51,	47,608 5 0	10,252 5 2	35,752 7 2	25,435 3 2	1,19,048 4 6
21	Virodhykrutu .. .. .. or 1851-52,	47,688 14 7	8,846 14 10	61,247 6 9	29,863 8 8	1,47,646 12 10
22	Paridhavy .. .. .. or 1852-53,	45,253 11 8	10,127 12 10	33,305 11 6	20,668 14 2	1,09,356 2 3
23	Pramadeecha .. .. .. or 1853-54,	41,561 9 1	10,894 7 5	41,448 14 3	18,759 2 7	1,12,664 4 4

Note.—The old rates of sayer duty upon Tobacco were various in the different Talooks, heavy in some and light in others.

In 1849-50, a modified system was established throughout the Country, by which 3¼ fanams, or 1 Rupee per Maund of Tobacco was directed to be levied, except in the Town of Mysore, and in the Talook of Bangalore (including its Vulguddy, or sub-divisions), where 12 fanams, or Rupees 3¼ were to be levied upon each Maund.

When the abolition of the Canara and Malabar Monopoly from 1853 was announced by the Madras Government, it was deemed necessary to make some alterations in the system in this Country, and it was ordered that the sayer duty upon Tobacco exported from this Country to the Company's Districts should be levied at two different rates, *viz.*, 8 annas per Maund without Stalks, and 4 annas per Maund with Stalks; the Town duty of One Rupee per Maund for the Tobacco consumed in this Country being retained, together with the higher rate of 12 fanams or Rupees 3-8-0 upon the Tobacco entering into the Talook of Bangalore and the Town of Mysore.

In the two frontier Talooks of Chittedroog, namely, Doddary and Malcalmooroo, on the side of Bellary, no duty is levied upon Tobacco, its quality being very inferior.

Bangalore,
25th October. 1855.

Compd. M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

J.

An Approximate Estimate of the Population of Mysore in 1851-52.

Divisions.	Above 12 Years of Age.			Under 12 Years of Age.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bangalore, ...	366,953	338,880	705,833	194,690	167,036	361,726	561,643	505,916	1,067,559
Chitteldroog, ...	226,293	196,640	422,933	103,208	88,078	191,286	329,510	284,718	614,219
Ashtagram, ...	374,684	351,631	716,315	221,326	190,319	411,645	596,010	531,950	1,127,960
Nuggur, ...	204,378	190,377	394,755	141,124	115,079	256,203	345,502	305,456	650,958
Total, ...	1,172,308	1,067,528	2,239,836	660,348	560,512	1,220,860	1,832,656	1,628,040	3,460,696

Population of Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam.

	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	Total.
Bangalore—					
Cantonment, ...	13,712	27,875	26,320	39,143	93,339
Pettah, ...	6,092	13,770	15,186	12,333	41,289
Total, ...	19,804	41,645	41,506	51,476	134,628
Mysore, ...	11,043	22,914	20,962	10,853	54,729
Seringapatam, ...	5,022	2,777	3,443	6,524	12,744

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

K.

Abstract Statement of Taxes abolished or reduced in the Mysore Territory, from the assumption of the Country, viz., 18th October 1831 to the end of June 1854.

Total number of Taxes.	Names of the Heads.	Bangalore Division.	Chittledroog Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Nuggur Division.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
42	Land Revenue, ...	70,861 4 1	18,730 7 10	42,593 3 0	25,573 0 11	1,57,757 15 10
482	Sayer or Customs, ...	2,79,879 9 7	1,49,579 6 4	2,27,993 9 11	1,67,172 13 2	8,24,625 7 0
39	Abkarry, ...	0 0 0	454 6 4	6,159 11 11	674 15 6	7,289 1 9
187	Chiller Baub,..	22,467 8 2	13,093 9 4	32,922 2 9	11,504 12 7	79,988 0 10
18	Mohturpha, ...	0 0 0	4,049 2 9	116 13 7	0 0 0	4,166 0 4
1	Umrayee, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	77 11 4	0 0 0	77 11 4
769	Total,.....	3,73,208 5 10	1,85,907 0 7	3,09,863 4 6	2,04,925 10 2	10,73,904 5 1

Bangalore,
24th October 1855.

Compd.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE SYSTEM OF JUDICATURE IN MYSORE.

1. WHEN the Governor General of India resolved that the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore should be governed until further orders by a sole Commissioner and four European Superintendents in the Districts, the system and establishments for the administration of justice which then existed being considered inadequate to the wants of the Country, an order for the establishment of Courts of Justice, with a Draft of Rules for their guidance, was issued on the 27th of October 1834.

2. These Rules may be said to form the basis of the present system, and together with several subsequent modifications, which, from time to time, have been deemed necessary, form the system of judicial administration described below.

COURTS.

Their number and description.

3. The Courts at present in existence, for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, within the Mysore Territory, may be classed under six heads or grades—1*st*, The Talook or Amils' Courts, in number 85; 2*nd*, The Mysore and Bangalore Town Moonsiffs' Courts, in number 2; 3*rd*, The Principal Sudder Moonsiffs' Courts, in number 8; 4*th*, The European Superintendents' Courts; 5*th*, The Huzoor Adawlut, a Native Court attached to the Commissioner's Office, which has three Judges; 6*th*, The Court of the Commissioner.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

4. Of these there are two clases—1*st*, The Amils' Courts; 2*nd*, The Town Moonsiffs'.

The power vested in the Amil Court.

5. The Amils have power to decide without record all claims not exceeding Rupees 20; with a record of proceedings suits not in excess of Rupees 100; and, when assisted by a Punchayet, all suits not exceeding Rupees 500. An appeal may be filed in the Sudder Moonsiffs' Courts in the second and third description, but not in the first, unless when corruption or gross partiality is alleged, or

when the claim involves landed property, under which circumstances the higher Courts, and eventually the Commissioner, may be appealed to.

The Mysore Town Moonsiff.

6. The Mysore Town Moonsiff has nearly identical power with that of an Amil in all suits regarding real or personal property, which are connected with, or may have originated within the limits of, the Town of Mysore.

The Bangalore Town Moonsiff.

7. The Bangalore Town Moonsiff, in addition to the powers of an Amildar, has authority to decide, with a record of proceedings, all suits for real property not exceeding Rupees 500, and for personal property not exceeding Rupees 1,000, and an appeal from his decisions lies direct to the Superintendent of the Division, whereas in the case of the two former, the appeal lies only to the Sudder Moonsiff.

8. A written decision has to be given in all cases, whether a record of proceedings has been kept, or not.

Courts of original jurisdiction and of appeal.

9. Of these there may be said to be two classes—1*st*, The Principal Sudder Moonsiffs' Courts, and 2*nd*, The Courts of the European Superintendents.

The Principal Sudder Moonsiff.

10. The Principal Sudder Moonsiffs, of whom there are two in each Division, decide all suits in appeal from the Amils, their decision in all such appeals being final, unless in cases of landed property, or under circumstances of corruption or gross partiality; they also decide all original suits for real property above Rupees 100 and not exceeding Rupees 1,000, and for personal property above Rupees 100 and not exceeding Rupees 5,000.

11. All appeals from their decisions lie to the Superintendents of Divisions, or to the Huzoor Adawlut, at the option of the suitor.

12. The Moonsiffs keep a record of all proceedings, and seal, sign, and deliver to both the plaintiff and defendant in a suit copies of the decree issued in the case.

13. The Sudder Moonsiffs have, moreover, authority to try all cases which may be referred to them by the Superintendents of their respective Divisions.

The Courts of the European Superintendents.

14. The Superintendents have authority to investigate all appeals whatsoever from the Lower Courts of their Divisions as also all original suits involving real property, in value above Rupees 1,000, or personal property above Rupees 5,000.

15. Under the Commissioner's special instructions, the Superintendents exercise control over the Moonsiffs, and all subordinate Judicial Authorities, within the limits of their Divisions.

Courts of Appeal.

16. Of these there are two—1*st*, The Huzoor Adawlut; 2*nd*, The Commissioner's Court.

The Huzoor Adawlut.

17. This Court has power to take cognizance of, and to pass a decision upon all appeals from the subordinate Native Courts.

18. This Court is not assisted by a Punchayet unless specially ordered by the Commissioner to convene one, but the Judges may be assembled by the Commissioner and employed by him as his assessors, whenever he may deem such a course advisable.

19. This Court is not one of original jurisdiction, excepting when suits are specially referred to it for investigation by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner's Court.

20. The Commissioner receives appeals from the decisions of the Superintendents and of the Huzoor Adawlut, either in appeal direct, or by simple petition, through the Furiyad Department of his Office.

21. No original suits are filed in the Commissioner's Court; it is however optional with him to take notice, in any way he may deem fit, of any representation whatever which may be laid before him.

Circar lands or dues.

21. The subordinate Revenue Officers, the Superintendents of Divisions, and finally the Commissioner, decide all disputes or suits connected with Circar or Meerasy lands or other Revenue matters.

The extent of jurisdiction granted to the Lower Courts.

22. The Amils, Principal Moonsiffs and Superintendents are authorized to take cognizance of all suits regarding landed property, when the land lies within the limits of their prescribed Talooks, Districts, and Divisions, and of all other transactions whatsoever when the defendant permanently resides, or the cause of action originally arose, within the said limits. No suits regarding personal property are admitted, when it is proved that no effort for its recovery has been made for a period of sixteen years.

The system of admitting suits.

23. On a plaintiff presenting himself at one of the Courts of original jurisdiction for the purpose of filing a suit, before a writ summoning the defendant is issued, he (plaintiff) undergoes a *vivâ voce* examination in open Court. If the Judge, after hearing his statements, and inspecting his documents, is of opinion that

the claim is tenable, the suit is at once filed and numbered; but, on the contrary, should the claim appear to the Judge to be vexatious or unfounded, he refuses to grant a writ, until the plaintiff has deposited a sum sufficient to cover the probable amount of the costs of the suit (including the fee,) or until he gives good and substantial security for the same.

24. The plaintiff is permitted the option of undergoing the examination or of making the deposit.

25. Should the Judge refuse to file the suit, he must endorse his reasons for so doing, on the back of the rejected plaint.

The course of the suit, pleading, evidence, &c.

26. The suitor with his plaint is obliged to state the number of his witnesses and the nature of his documentary evidence, and the defendant on being summoned is obliged to do the same in his *Answer*. The *Reply* and *Rejoinder* are then filed, when the Judge further questions both parties, and then proceeds to receive and record the evidence on both sides. The Judge is authorized to call for all such witnesses and documents in the course of the inquiry, as he may deem necessary to a right understanding of the matter at issue, but should additional evidence be called for by either plaintiff or defendant during the progress of the suit, the Judge does not comply with the requisition, until he has ascertained by a *vivâ voce* examination that their attendance is absolutely necessary. Should the inquiry be intricate or connected with landed property, the Amil, Moonsiff, or Superintendent, may at his option convene a Punchayet, which has under such circumstances the power to adopt the same measures as the convening authority, with a view to arriving at an equitable decision. Upon the completion of the Punchayet's Mahazur, the Judge draws up a decree, in which he recapitulates concisely the original statements, the evidence on both sides, documentary and oral, the opinion of the Punchayet (if one was convened,) his reasons for adopting or differing from the same, and lastly, his own opinion or decision, with the arguments upon which it is based. The opinion of the Mufftee or Pundit of the Court is also mentioned, should the Judge have considered it advisable to call for it in the course of the inquiry.

System of Appeals.

27. Should the losing party in a suit be disposed to file an appeal in the next Superior Court, the under-mentioned conditions must be complied with. He must, within thirty days from the date on which he has had the decree of the Lower

Court handed to him, forward to the Judge of that Court an Appeal Urzee for transmission to the Higher Court, and he must procure an endorsement on it by the Judge, to the effect that all costs, fees, and fines levied in his Court have been duly paid, and that substantial and reliable security for the amount decreed has also been lodged in his Court.

28. Non-compliance with any of these conditions is held as a valid reason for refusing to forward an appeal, or for its rejection in the Appeal Court, should the Appeal Urzee be forwarded to the Superior Court direct.

29. Special instructions from the Commissioner alone warrant any deviation from this rule.

30. Should the grounds of appeal be corruption or gross partiality, proof of the truth of the charges must be adduced previous to any re-investigation of the case.

31. The appellant having complied with the established stipulations, and his appeal having been filed in the Superior Court, the proceedings of the original Court are sent for, on receipt of which the respondent is called upon for an answer (no reply or rejoinder are requisite in the Appeal Court,) and on receipt of this document, the proceedings of the original Court are carefully re-examined, and should it be deemed necessary for the further elucidation of the matter, to call for additional documentary or oral evidence, the Appeal Court's power in this respect is unlimited. All available evidence having in this manner been obtained, an Appeal Decree is drawn up, confirming or reversing the decision of the Lower Court, as the case may be.

32. Unless under circumstances of corruption, gross partiality, or extreme peculiarity, an appeal decision in cases of personal property is final. In cases involving landed property however, notwithstanding a concurrent opinion on the part of two Courts, a special, or extra-special appeal, the former to the Superintendent or the Adawlut and the latter to the Commissioner, are admissible.

The course pursued in summoning witnesses, summon peons, batta, &c., costs.

33. In all the subordinate Native Courts there are summon peons, who are employed in summoning defendants and witnesses, and who receive two annas batta per diem during the time they are engaged on this duty.

34. Witnesses receive, according to their rank and circumstances, an allowance varying from one anna to one rupee daily, besides travelling batta at the same rate when the distance exceeds ten miles.

35. Should the person to be summoned reside beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Amil, Moonsiff, or Superintendent, an application, accompanied by a summons, is forwarded from each or any of these authorities, respectively, to his co-ordinate authority, within whose jurisdiction the person resides, requesting him to serve the summons and direct the attendance of the individual in question.

36. Should the required individual belong to the household of the Rajah, the application for his attendance is forwarded through the Commissioner; and should he be a person of rank, and Government Servant, he is summoned by the Superintendent on his own account, or through him on that of the Amil, or Moonsiff, but not by the two latter authorities themselves.

37. When witnesses reside at a distance, to save them trouble and expense, lists of interrogatories are occasionally forwarded from one Court to another, and to Zillah Courts in the Company's Country, under Regulation VII. of 1841. Should the list be handed in by either plaintiff or defendant, it must meet the approval of the Judge prior to being forwarded, and he is at liberty to add any further questions he may consider it advisable to ask; the list furnished by the one party being shown to the other in order that he may insert such cross questions as appear reasonable and proper. The answers are invariably given and recorded in open Court.

38. The money for the adjustment of expenditure on the above different accounts is deposited in the first instance by the party requiring the outlay; the whole sum paid for such purposes, by the gaining party, being subsequently charged to whoever loses the suit; the amount expended in this way being specified in the decree under the head of "Costs."

39. In pauper suits the amount of costs is adjusted by Government.

Punchayets.

40. A list of as large a number as possible of the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants competent to perform the duties of Punchayetdars is kept in the Court of every Superintendent, Moonsiff, and Amil.

41. When the preliminary papers have been filed in a suit, from the recorded list of Punchayetdars, five persons next in rotation are (if a Punchayet is necessary) nominated by the Court. No omission or passing over is permitted, unless in cases where the next on the list is sick, or engaged on another trial.

42. The plaintiff or defendant may challenge three out of the five persons named. The merits of this challenge are summarily decided upon by the Head of the Court, and his decision is final.

43. No Punchayetdar can be changed after the commencement of the investigation, unless in a case of urgent necessity or sickness. Under such circumstances four members are permitted to continue the inquiry, an account of what has passed being given to the absent member when he returns. Should only three members remain to prosecute the inquiry, if it is nearly ended, and all three are unanimous in opinion, it is optional with the Head of the Court to direct them to conclude the matter or to take two new members.

44. Every Punchayet sits in open Court and free access to hear the proceedings is permitted.

45. No person of bad character, or who is only a Court hanger-on, *i. e.*, not a permanent resident in the neighbourhood, is permitted to sit on any Punchayet whatever.

46. Punchayetdars are permitted to retire to a separate room to consult upon and draw up their Mahazur. Undue influence to induce them to decide against their judgment is most strictly prohibited, although the Head of the Court, on receipt of the Mahazur, is authorized to point out any discrepancy which he may perceive in it, and is at liberty also to suggest, if requisite, that the Punchayetdars should more fully explain the reasons of their decision, or re-consider their opinion. It is optional with the Punchayetdars to adopt or reject these suggestions, and in the latter case it is necessary that the Head of the Court should in his decree mention his reasons for differing from the Punchayet in opinion.

47. Should the plaintiff or defendant be a foreigner, he is permitted to place a list of his own country-people before the Court, out of which the Judge chooses by lot two additional persons to sit on the inquiry. In such cases the Punchayet is composed of seven members.

48. Unless in cases of glaring injustice, gross partiality, or corruption, it is not deemed advisable to set aside the opinion of the majority of a Punchayet, nor in any instance, is the opinion of the minority to form the basis of a decree. A new trial may be ordered, but only under extraordinary circumstances.

Vakeels.

49. Professional Vakeels are not recognized by the Courts and are otherwise discouraged. In cases of necessity a plaintiff or defendant is at liberty to appoint some other

person to conduct his suit; but such individual should if possible be a relative or friend, as the employment of persons, who gain a livelihood solely by instituting and carrying on suits for others in the Courts, is discouraged, their services being deemed both prejudicial and superfluous under a system of simple procedure.

50. Should the Head of a Court be aware of any valid objections to the employment of an individual deputed to conduct a suit, he is at liberty to prevent him from pleading, and should any person employed as a Vakeel behave in a tricky or dishonest manner, he is prohibited from ever again practising in the Courts of this Territory.

51. Foreigners are, as a matter of necessity, permitted to employ strangers as Vakeels.

Declaration on oath and substitution of the solemn affirmation.

52. The declaration on oath was abolished on the 25th of March 1840, and a Circular Order was issued by the Commissioner, substituting in lieu of it the solemn affirmation authorized by the Government of India in Act No. V. of 1840.

Fees and Fines.

53. In the matter of fees and fines several alterations have taken place since the first establishment of the Commission, and there is scarcely any subject connected with the Civil procedure of the Country which has given rise to the same amount of discussion. A passing mention, therefore, of the three different systems with regard to fees and fines which have been tried within this Territory since its assumption may lead to fair inferences with regard to the working of each. Until 1834 the institution fee was enforced in all suits, and as a natural result, they were not very numerous, for only those who were well able to pay, or who by the goodness of their cause were able to raise the money, applied to the Courts; it was found, however, that it prevented false litigation, or the influx of professional Vakeels, but in consequence of the authorities having come to look upon it as a tax upon justice, it was finally abolished in 1834.

54. For some time, apparently, the abolition of the institution fee did not cause any very great difference in the number of suits; but, as soon as its discontinuance became generally known, the Courts of Justice became crowded with needy impostors, who, by inciting the people to litigate, and by the institution of false, vexatious and exaggerated suits, carried on the most systematic extortion, and so swelled the files of the Courts, that no increase of either the Judicial Establishments, or of

activity on the part of the Judges, could keep pace with the demand, or clear the files, which, in December 1837, showed a balance of 8,000 suits still pending; and, as it appeared, that out of those decided at that time in the Courts 45 per cent. of the claimants were non-suited, it became necessary to provide some check to this system of vexatious and unfounded litigation, and also to relieve, if possible, this great and useless pressure upon the valuable time of the Judges. The consequence was, that in 1839 a Circular was issued, ordering the realization of a fee, equal in amount to the former institution fee, in all suits which were ascertained to be vexatious or unfounded. But this arrangement not being found sufficient, on the 17th of March 1841, another set of Rules was issued, which may be said to form the present system with but very slight modifications, and which system, as the non-suits form now only a small per-centage, is looked upon as working well.

55. In all suits a fee, leviable at its termination, has become an incidental expense to the bringing of an action.

56. This fee amounts to one anna in the Rupee on sums not exceeding Rupees 800, and, on sums above that amount, in a certain fixed proportion.

57. This fee is leviable on all sums claimed in excess of the amount justly due, and, as a general rule, in all cases of non-suit, or where the defendant is cast in the full amount.

58. In cases where the parties have applied to the Courts more with the view of ascertaining their respective rights than from a desire to litigate, the fee is remitted by the Judge.

59. An Appeal Court has power, on seeing good grounds for the same, to remit the fees imposed in the Lower Courts.

60. A fine in addition, equal to the fee in amount, is leviable in all suits which are found to be false, vexatious, or unfounded.

61. The fee is leviable by process of execution immediately upon the judgment being passed. Should the property of the party liable not be sufficient to realize the amount, it is held as a debt due by him to the Government, and he is not permitted to file another suit in any Court, until the amount is adjusted; but in the case of a fine, imprisonment not exceeding six months, is given in cases of default of payment.

62. At the close of a suit, should the defendant fail to attend for the purpose of receiving the decree, a notice for his attendance within ten days is forwarded to the Amildar, and if he is not to be found, the notice is affixed to the outside of his door.

Delivery of decrees.

63. After a month has elapsed from the date of the notice, should the defendant not appear, the decree is carried into effect in the usual manner.

64. All decrees against individuals who live within the jurisdictions of the Sudder Moonsiffs are carried into effect by the Amildars under their orders; the Amildars being invariably Executive Officers, excepting in the towns of Bangalore and Mysore, where the Town Moonsiffs have executive powers.

65. Sudder Moonsiffs, when the defendant's property is beyond the limits of their jurisdiction, forward the application for execution of the decree through the Superintendent.

66. No decree is carried into effect, unless a special application to that effect is made by the plaintiff.

67. When it becomes necessary to distrain the property of any individuals, the Amil, on being applied to, forwards a statement of the defendant's property. This statement must be duly attested by two respectable merchants of the place. The Amil is held responsible for its accuracy, and it must contain mention of any Circar balances due by the individual; and then, should the amount not be paid within a certain time specified, the property, on a requisition from the Court, is sold by public auction. The Government claim having first been made good, the balance is appropriated to the adjustment of the decree.

68. The only articles of property exempt from distraint are the tools or implements of the individual's trade or calling, his wearing apparel, his drinking lotah, and, if a ryot, grain for his subsistence until the next season.

69. Concealment of property renders an individual liable to short imprisonment and the property to seizure.

70. Should it be proved in the course of an inquiry, that the defendant is disposing of, or making away with, his property clandestinely, or that he is about to remove himself beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, the Judge can oblige him to give security for the amount claimed, or, if he refuses, place him in close custody until it is given. This course of proceeding however is adopted only on most reliable proof.

71. Should the defendant reside within the limits of the Company's Territory, the decree is carried into execution under the provisions of Act XXXIII. of 1852.

72. All parties mutually consenting to adjust any differences (unconnected with Enamtee or Meerasee privileges) are permitted, as in ancient times, to do so through the

Apus Punchayet or Private arbitration.

arbitration of an Apus Punchayet of not less than five members: each party nominates two members—these four then jointly appoint their own President.

73. A Moochilka binding themselves to abide by the decision of the Punchayet is registered by the parties in the Amildar's Cutcherry.

74. The Punchayetdars are authorized to summon witnesses, &c. and their Mahazur, on an application through the Amil to the Superintendent, is looked upon by the latter in the light of a legal decree and is acted upon accordingly.

75. An Apus Punchayet is not empowered to levy fines, fees or any penalty.

Razeenamahs.

76. Razeenamahs, or bonds of mutual compact or agreement between parties, are, when properly attested, held to be binding and valid documents in all the Courts of the Territory, and it is only under circumstances of fraud or collusion that they are ever rejected.

Ex-parte decrees.

77. Should a defendant fail to appear within the prescribed time, and, after due notice has been given him, should be unable to assign satisfactory reasons for his absence, an *ex-parte* decree is passed by the Court.

78. *Ex-parte* decrees are admitted by an Appellate Court within the prescribed period, on the appellant proving to the satisfaction of that Court, that his default or absence from the Lower Court was unavoidable and not wilful; and should such proof be accepted, the proceedings are returned to the Lower Court for re-investigation: should it be rejected, a fine is levied not exceeding double the amount of the fee imposed in the Lower Court.

Original documents.

79. Original documents are not as a rule restored to parties filing them in the Courts. When necessary to them as references, authenticated copies are given, and on the final adjustment of a claim, his original documents are, occasionally, by special sanction of the Commissioner, restored to the party gaining the suit.*

Interest.

80. With the exception of orders limiting the rate of interest which a decree could award to 12 per cent. in money dealings, and to 24 per cent. in grain transactions, and also directing that a total of interest greater in amount than the original

* Title-deeds are restored and copies only kept.

loan, should not under any circumstances, be awarded, interest is a matter, which had to a great extent been left to self-adjustment in the Mysore Territory, until lately, when circumstances induced the Commissioner to order, that in all future transactions, in which the rate of interest is not distinctly laid down, the Courts are not to award a higher rate than 6 per cent.; but that, where the rate of interest is expressly noted in the bond, the Judge is to draw up his award in conformity with the agreement.

Language of the Courts.

81. The language of all judicial proceedings and decisions in this Country is Canarese, but, should the vernacular language of any Officer who is Head of a Court be other than Canarese, he is bound to write his decision, or any particular points regarding which he has to call for proof, in his own language, and these papers having been translated into Canarese, a copy of both the original and the translation are placed on record.

82. Should any Head of a Court, however, be sufficiently conversant with Canarese to use it instead of his own language, he is at liberty to do so.

The estates of minors, insolvents, and intestates, how disposed of.

83. In the case of a minor, the amount to which he is heir, is placed in deposit in the Treasury, the greater portion being as a general rule invested in Company's Paper, until such time as he shall attain his majority, which is fixed at 18 years of age in Mysore; and during the *interim* he is placed under a respectable relation or some trustworthy person, and a suitable allowance is made out of his property for his education and subsistence.

84. Should there be a large amount due to the minor's estate, a Curator is appointed, whose only duty it is to recover the several sums due and remit them to the Treasury. He receives on all sums realized a commission of 5 per cent.

85. In the case of insolvents who have a large amount of debts to pay, and receive, the usual course is to assemble a Punchayet in the Commissioner's Court, which under his special instructions, investigates the affairs of the estate, and submits a statement and opinion on the matter.

86. In some instances the Adawlut settles such matters under instructions from the Commissioner.

87. In the case of intestates also a Punchayet is sometimes convened Should there be no heir, and money have to be paid and received, a

Curator is appointed; should there be no heir, and no creditors, the amount of which the intestate died actually possessed is transferred to the Sivayee Jummah; and should there be an heir, as soon as he has proved his right to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the property is transferred to him; if he is a minor the usual course is pursued.

The Barr and Sowar.

88. No individual of the Barr and Sowar Departments, which are under the control of the Military Assistant, can be summoned to attend a Civil Court, unless through that Officer, nor can any decree against them be executed without a previous intimation to him.

Police Superintendent.

89. The Police Superintendent has power to adjudicate in all suits originating within the limits of the Cantonment of Bangalore, which do not exceed Pagodas 500 or Rupees 1,750.

90. His decisions are summary, and he is not obliged to keep a record of proceedings, unless in cases of landed or house property.

91. He may assemble a Punchayet in any case in which he may deem it advisable.

92. An appeal from his decision lies direct to the Commissioner in cases of landed property, but he is not required to transmit appeals in suits regarding personal property. The Commissioner can, however, take cognizance of any case whatever in which he may deem it just and right to interfere.

The Rajah.

93. Suits against His Highness the Rajah are filed in the Adawlut Court under the immediate sanction of the Commissioner.

Stamp Paper Rules.

94. It is required that in all transactions, the Bonds, Bills of Sale, Agreements, Transfers, Deeds and other documents, should be executed on Stamped Paper of a fixed value.

95. Any unstamped document presented in a suit is received and filed, but only on payment of a sum equal to ten times the amount of stamp duty originally leviable upon it.

Vakeel Fees.

96. No suits for the recovery of Vakeel Fees are permitted to be filed in the Mysore Courts.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

97. The Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice are indentical; a recapitulation of their number and description as previously set forth is consequently unnecessary.

98. The Amildar is head of the Police in his Talook, and to assist him in Revenue and Magisterial business, he has under his orders a Paishcar, a Killadar, Shaikdars, Hoblydar, Duffadars and Candachar Peons; of these the Killadar and Hoblydar only are exclusively Police Officers.

The Amildar.

99. In cases of personal wrong, or for petty offences, the Amildar has power to confine an individual in the stocks for not more than twelve hours, or to confine a person, not in the stocks or in irons, for not more than fourteen days.

100. Unless in cases of open violence, however, the Amildar is not authorized to interfere, except at the instance of a complainant.

101. The Amildar cannot keep any person in confinement pending investigation for a longer period than seven days, without a reference to the Superintendent.

102. The Shaikdars and Hoblydars have authority to confine, for not more than twenty-four hours, any persons suspected of henious crimes, such as murder, burglary, gang, torch, or highway robberies: within that time they must make such enquiries as will enable them to release the parties or report to the Amildar for orders, and they are held strictly responsible for any abuse of this authority. Should a longer detention appear necessary, they must either send the prisoner and witnesses to the Amildar, or forward to that Officer a statement of the circumstances for his orders.

Shaikdars and Hoblydars.

103. All offences or unusual occurrences are regularly reported by the Tulwars and Toties of villages, as also by the Killadars and Candachar Officers to the Amildar and by him to the Superintendent.

Tulwars and Toties.

104. It is the peculiar duty of the Killadar and, under his orders, of the subordinate Police Officers, to search for information, and place it before the Punchayet in all Talook inquiries.

Killadar.

105. The Principal Sudder Moonsiffs have power to punish to the extent of two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, in all cases referred to them for investigation and decision by the Superintendent, but they have no *original* jurisdiction in criminal matters.

The Principal Sudder Moonsiffs.

106. The Superintendent has power to sentence to seven years' imprisonment with or without hard labor in irons; he reviews all cases inquired into by Amildars or

The Superintendent.

decided by Moonsiffs, and commutes or confirms the decisions of the latter.

107. In cases of murder, gang, or torch robbery, or other offences, which involve capital punishment or a term of imprisonment in excess of his powers, the Superintendent refers the matter for the decision of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner.

108. The Commissioner has power to pass sentence of death, transportation for life, or imprisonment with or without hard labor, on parties convicted of murder, or of gang or torch robbery, when the latter crimes are attended with torture or other aggravated circumstances, or when, from the frequent occurrence of such crimes, he may consider an example advisable. All sentences of death require to be submitted to the Supreme Government for confirmation.

The Adawlut Court.

109. In criminal matters the Adawlut Court has no jurisdiction unless when cases are referred to it for investigation by the Commissioner.

Corporal punishment.

110. In the case of boys found guilty of slight offences, when the age does not exceed sixteen years, corporal punishment, in the form of school discipline, to the extent of thirty strokes of a cane, is administered by order of the Superintendent.

111. All other cases, coming under the head of theft or robbery, are punished with hard labor in irons for a period proportionate to the nature of the crime.

112. Females are never under any circumstances subject to corporal punishment.

Course of proceeding.

113. In cases of murder, or when a body is found under suspicious circumstances, the Paishcar or Killadar, if they are in the neighbourhood, or if they are not, the Shaikdar at once assembles a Punchayet, when a careful examination of the body is made, and if the Punchayet give it as their opinion that it is only a case of accidental, or sudden death, unattended with suspicious circumstances, after a report has been made to the Amildar, or after an order has been given by the Paishcar or Killadar, if either is present, the body is buried, but no subordinate Police Officer can order its interment. Should suspicion attach to the case, the Punchayet examine the body, they note any apparent marks of violence, and the probable means by which life was destroyed. They next inquire

into all circumstances which may throw any light upon the matter, such as the habits, connections, circumstances, associates, mode of life, &c., of the deceased, and should suspicion attach to any individual, the proper researches are made to fix the guilt upon him, or to clear him of the crime. This preliminary investigation, which is made with all practicable speed, hardly ever fails in eliciting the true facts of the case.

113. All suspected parties are then, if the circumstances warrant it, taken up, and together with the necessary witnesses are assembled at the Amildar's Cutcherry, where that Officer, with the assistance of another Punchayet, makes a second full, but concise investigation, and then forwards the whole of the proceedings, prisoners, evidence, &c., together with the opinions of the Punchayets and himself, to the Superintendent for orders.

114. The charges are read to the prisoner or prisoners, both in the Amildars and Superintendents Courts, and it is optional with him to plead "guilty" or not "guilty." A prisoner is permitted to call for any witnesses or evidence, which he may think it desirable to bring forward in support of his defence.

115. In cases of gang, torch, or any other description of robbery, the nearest public servant inquires into the time, place and circumstances attendant on the robbery; he examines at once any traces of the thieves which remain; he finds out who saw them, what caste, or description of men they were, what arms they used, (if they had any,) what kind of property they stole, the value of it, as also any other particulars of which the parties robbed or their neighbours may be aware; and when the Punchayet is convened by the proper authority, he lays all these circumstances before them.

116. If neither the Amildar nor Paishcar is in the immediate neighbourhood when a robbery takes place, or if they are unable to attend, the Shaikdar can carry on the investigations above set forth: but he must report progress minutely to the Amildar. Under such circumstances the Shaikdar can take up parties to whom suspicion attaches, and summon witnesses, but he cannot retain any one in custody longer than twenty-four hours, without the Amildar's sanction.

117. In all serious cases, the Amildar, when he believes the charge to be true, is obliged to forward the suspected parties, together with his preliminary investigation, to the Superintendent within seven days.

118. On the receipt of a serious case from the Amildar, the Superintendent either at once commences the investigation of it himself, or refers

it to the Moonsiff: in either case a Punchayet is assembled, when the original proceedings, together with the opinions of the Amildar, and the two Talook Punchayets, are brought under review: any further evidence that may be considered requisite is then called for, after which the Superintendent's or Moonsiff's Punchayet draw up their Mahazur, and upon a review of the whole the Superintendent passes his sentence in the matter, making a record of any remarks which he may wish to offer in English, or refers the matter to the Commissioner for his decision.

119. If the Superintendent, on the review of a case decided by the Moonsiff, wishes to alter or commute the sentence, he must re-investigate the matter himself *de novo;* or if he prefers it, he can refer the matter back again to the Moonsiff for that Officer's re-consideration.

120. The Commissioner, on a criminal case being referred for his decision, after a careful perusal of the proceedings, either passes sentence himself, or in minor cases, directs the Superintendent to do so.

121. Punchayets for civil and criminal investigations are summoned in the same manner, and a prisoner has the same permission to challenge as a plaintiff or defendant. There is this difference, however, that no criminal investigation is permitted to be carried on without a Punchayet, whereas in civil cases it is optional with the head of the Court to convene one, or not, as he thinks desirable.

Punchayet.

122. Under this head, Magistrates and District Police Officers under the orders of the Magistrate are permitted to apprehend and place in confinement persons of notoriously bad character, or whose habits of life are suspicious, until they can give good and reliable security for their future good conduct.

Vagrants.

123. To prevent undue oppression on the part of subordinate Police authorities, under the pretence of carrying out the provisions of this order, every individual apprehended under its authority is forwarded to the Superintendent, or his Assistant, for examination, and can only be confined, or punished under the express orders of the former, and no individual taken up under the provisions of this Regulation can be confined for a longer period than three years.

Property of prisoners and stolen property.

124. Convicted robbers are held responsible for the property stolen by them, and when they fail to restore it, their own property is seized to make the value good. In other cases an increased term of imprisonment is

awarded, which extended period is, however, remitted should the prisoner subsequently give such information as leads to the recovery of the property.

Seizure of Criminals beyond the frontier.

125. The surrender of fugitive criminals is reciprocal, but they are not delivered up without a warrant, either on this or on the other side of the frontier, unless upon a hue and cry, and even then the sanction of the Talook authorities, in whose jurisdiction the man is taken, is requisite to justify his detention, and the issue of a warrant for the apprehension of an individual beyond the frontier is invariably reported to the Magistrate within the limits of whose District the man is supposed to be.

Solemn affirmation.

126. All witnesses on criminal investigations are required to make the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Inhabitants of Villages to defend themselves.

127. Villagers are authorized and encouraged to use arms of every description in defending themselves and their property whenever their village is attacked by either gang or torch robbers, and valuable bangles are bestowed by the Government on those who distinguish themselves on these occasions.

Embezzlement.

128. Public servants in gross cases of bribery, embezzlement, or connivance at fraud, robbery, &c., are liable to be fined in double the amount made away with; and in addition they may be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for such time as may be deemed suitable to the offence.

Police Superintendent.

129. The Police Superintendent of the Bangalore Cantonment has authority to punish with, or without, hard labor to the extent of seven years and to the extent of Rupees 50 by fine. The Commissioner, however, has power to commute, or remit, any punishment awarded by that Officer. In cases involving a punishment in excess of seven years' imprisonment, the Police Superintendent refers the case to the Commissioner.

Lumbanies, Koormurs and Wadders.

130. These three castes, but more particularly the two former, may be looked upon as the professional thieves of this part of India. They are in fact thieves not only by inclination, but also by descent; it is their hereditary trade or calling; and until within the last few years, their nominal occupations were but exercised as a cloak or means to the better carrying out of their thievish plans and propensities. With a view, therefore, to provide

for the evils attendant upon the existence of such classes, Regulations have been established which have been found to diminish to a considerable extent the irregularities attendant on their presence.

131. The Naiks of the Lumbanies, and the head men of the other two classes throughout this Country, have been obliged to furnish good and reliable security for the future good conduct of their tandas in the case of the former, and of those under their immediate control in the case of the latter.

132. The different classes are considered to be permanently under the surveillance of the District Police, and all their movements or changes of abode are watched, noted, and reported.

133. A Register showing the name and dwelling-place of each individual of the different tribes is kept up in each Talook Cutcherry, copies of which are forwarded regularly to the Superintendent of the Divisions.

Fines.

134. In Civil Cases for contempt of Court, and in Criminal Cases for petty or other offences, for which imprisonment in the Common Jail would scarcely be a suitable punishment, Courts have power to fine to the following extent:—

		Rupees.
Amils and Mysore Town Moonsiff,	not above	7
Bangalore Town Moonsiff,.....	ditto	10
Sudder Moonsiffs,.....	ditto	15
Superintendents, ...	ditto	30

The Huzoor Adawlut, in any sum it may deem correct, subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

State of the File in Commissioner's and Adawlut Courts.

135. On the 1st November 1855, there were before the Commissioner ten Civil and three Criminal Cases remaining undecided; and before the Huzoor Adawlut twelve Civil Cases and no Criminal Cases pending. At that time likewise there were no Original Cases that had been transferred to the Court by the Commissioner.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

JAIL MANAGEMENT IN MYSORE.

1. THERE may be said to be three Jails in the Bangalore Division, two of which, called respectively the Town and Fort Jail, are at Bangalore, and the third is in a moveable Camp; the convicts belonging to it being employed on the roads in the District. Its present encampment is in the Umbajidroog Talook, where the convicts are engaged in making a new line of road to the Cuddapah Frontier, in the direction of Muddenpilly.

Bangalore Division.

2. The Town Jail was removed in the beginning of 1853, from its former locality in a low and crowded part of the Pettah of Bangalore, to the present more suitable and airy situation near the Northern Gate of the Pettah, upon a piece of a ground which formed a part of the old Boundary hedge, and was cleared for the purpose.

3. The Town Jail consists of three compartments, *viz.*:—The Felon's Jail, the Debtor's Jail, and the Insane Ward, each compartment having a separate entrance. The Jail is constructed of granite pillars, supporting slabs of the same material for the roof, with the intervals between the pillars filled up with masonry. As there is no timber employed in the building, except for doors and windows, its cleanliness and freedom from vermin are greatly ensured. It is besides well ventilated.

4. The Town Jail is capable of containing 400 prisoners. The number of its inmates on the 30th September 1855 was 246.

5. The cost of the whole building was Rupees 5,458-8-6, exclusive of the value of the assistance rendered by the convicts themselves.

6. The *Fort Jail* was originally a temporary thatched building, situated near the Mysore Gate of the Fort. It is now a permanent edifice, constructed on the same principle as the Town Jail, and cost Rupees 1,515-11-7.

7. When Thuggee was first discovered to exist in the Mysore Territory, those who were convicted of it, and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, were sent to this Jail; but criminals of other descriptions are now also confined in it.

8. The Fort Jail is capable of containing 292 prisoners. The number of its inmates on the 30th September 1855 was 138.

9. The convicts in the *Road Jail* are accommodated in a large temporary shed, the materials of which are pulled down, carried on, and re-erected as they change their encamping place. There are at present 128 prisoners employed in this Jail.

10. The diet of the prisoners under sentence of hard labor was fixed upon the reasonable and humane principle, that a man who has to endure toil should be fed in such a manner that his ordinary physical strength should be fully sustained. Major Haines, the Superintendent of the Bangalore Division, who has had twelve years' experience in the charge, is of opinion, that although doubtless a number of the convicts are better fed and better clad than ever they were before, yet when properly kept to their work as they ought to be and are, there are very few individuals to whom the Jail life can hold out any allurements.

11. The prison diet is $1\frac{1}{4}$ seer of Raghy and $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna in cash for each working day, and 1 seer of rice, with the same money allowance for Sunday.

12. Out of this money allowance the prisoners are allowed to purchase for themselves salt, pepper, chillies, and other condiments, to savour their food with, but the greatest care is taken to prevent them from having access to drugs, opium or spirits of any kind.

13. One prisoner to about fifteen is selected to grind the grain rations. He is generally selected from the aged and weak, and is retained for this purpose within the Jail during the working hours.

14. Prisoners of concordant castes mess together in numbers of four or five, and prepare their food in a common vessel. Others who cannot find caste fellows cook their meals separately, and the Town Jail affords cooking places proper for them.

15. The working hours are from sun-rise to noon ; there is then an hour of rest ; the work is resumed at 1 P. M. and left off at 3, so as to admit of the prisoners returning to the Jail in time to be mustered and searched, to eat their food, and to be properly secured before dark.

16. Of course there is no labor on the Sunday, but on that day, for the sake of the health and cleanliness of the convicts, a small allowance of oil and soap-nut is served out to each man in addition to his ordinary rations.

17. Each convict has a cumbly and a piece of cloth served out to him annually.

18. The total expense to Government of each convict, including every charge, is about Rupees 59-12 per annum.

19. There is a Native Doctor attached to each Jail; but all serious cases of sickness are treated by the Apothecary attached to the Division, or by the Medical Officer of the Commission.

20. The sanatory state of the Jails may be judged of from the following figures. In the last five years there have been 496 prisoners in the Road Jail, of whom six have died. In the Fort Jail 619 prisoners and 30 deaths; and in the Town Jail 1641 prisoners and 44 deaths.

21. The average differs widely in the several Jails, but from causes independent of accommodation and employment.

22. In the Fort Jail the casualties during the last five years have fallen among the Thug prisoners, many of whom have died from sheer old age.

23. The small average of deaths in the Road Jail is accounted for by the fact, that only strong and able-bodied men are employed there, and when a convict becomes sick he is removed to one of the fixed Jails.

24. It is but fair therefore to take an average of the three Jails, and the proportion of 80 deaths among 2,756 prisoners in five years appears to be a small one, and to afford proof that out-of-door labor is a healthy mode of employing prisoners in the Bangalore Division.

25. The Superintendent of the Division visits the Jails frequently, but at no fixed periods. Corporal punishment is permitted under peculiar circumstances, but only in the Superintendent's presence. Major Haines reports that he has only been obliged to resort to it once during twelve years, and that during that period the behaviour of the convicts has been orderly in Jail, and generally willing at work.

26. Having thus gone in detail into the system pursued in the management of the Bangalore Jails, it is unnecessary to describe at any length the similar establishments in the other three Divisions.

27. In the *Astagram Division* there are three Jails, at Mysore, at Seringapatam, and at Hassan. The Jail at Mysore is a new, airy and capacious building, on much the same plan as the new Town Jail at Bangalore, and it is the intention of the Superintendent to abandon the other two Jails.

28. There are at present 370 convicts, 73 persons under trial, and 8 lunatics in the Jail. No vagrant, or other person required to find security, nor any civil debtor, is now in confinement.

29. The mortality in the Jails from July 1854 to the end of June 1855 was about 2 per cent. During the preceding twelve months it was

6 per cent., owing chiefly to the prevalence of cholera in the neighbourhood.

30. In the *Chittledroog Division* a new Jail is in progress at Toomkoor, on the same plan as the one recently erected at Mysore. Hitherto the convicts have for the most part been almost exclusively employed in making and repairing roads, and have for the most part been under canvas at a distance from the Sudder Station.

31. The exception has been in the case of iron-smiths, potters, carpenters and intelligent individuals of other classes who have been employed in a work-shop under the superintendence of a Government Maistry. These men have executed nearly all the wood and iron-work of the travellers' bungalows in this Division, and have been found very useful in a District almost destitute of handicraftsmen.

32. In the *Nuggur Division* there is but one Jail at the Cusbah Town of Shemogah. The system pursued is the same as in the Bangalore Division, and the Superintendent is of opinion, that the punishment of the common convict is ample, and that there is nothing in his condition to tempt the lowest of the population to subject themselves to it.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

FEES AND FINES.

THERE are no correct returns from which it would be practicable to show the number of suits pending, or in course of adjustment, at any date previous to the 10th of September 1834, on which date fees were entirely abolished.

A reference to the Table in the margin will show the extent to which litigation increased from the time of the entire abolition of fees up to the year 1839, on the 5th of March of which year an order for the recovery of a fee equal in amount to the former institution fee was ordered to be levied in all cases of fraud or falsehood.

Suits pending at the ond of 1835—3299
" " 1838—6586
" " 1840—2475
" " 1847—1880
" " 1854—3875

As it soon became evident that the order referred to in the preceding paragraph was not sufficiently effective, an order sanctioned in the first instance by the Government of India, and at a subsequent date by the Home Authorities, was promulgated on the 22nd of March 1841. The Tables for 1839 and 1840 given in the margin, which show such an immense per-centage of non-suits, and prove so plainly, that at least three-fifths of the claims filed must have been false and groundless, that the necessity for the order of March 1841 will at once be apparent.

Per-centage of non-suits in 1840—
Suits decided in favor of Plaintiffs—2637
" " Defendants—2013
Per-centage of non-suits, 43
Per-centage of non-suits in 1839—
Suits decided in favor of Plaintiffs—3070
" " Defendants—3730
Per-centage of non-suits, 54

The effect of this order, which made the payment of a fee at the termination of a suit an expense contingent upon a non-suit or an exaggerated claim, became at once apparent, as will be seen from the Tables in the margin, which give the number of suits and non-suits, and the proportional per-centage of the one to the other at each subsequent interval of seven years.

Per-centage of non-suits in 1854—
Suits decided in favor of Plaintiffs—6451
" " Defendants—1505
Per-centage of non-suits, 18
Per-centage of non-suits in 1847—
Suits decided in favor of Plaintiffs—3060
" " Defendants—9778
Per-centage of non-suits, 16

A comparison of the Table of 1854 with that of 1838 will at once show how well the Rules of 1841 have worked, for they prove that the realization of the fee has not checked what may be called legitimate litigation, for the aggregate number of suits filed is not much less in 1854 than it was in 1838, whereas the difference in the number of non-suits between the one period and the other actually amounts to 36 per cent. The per-centage of non-suits for the past year being no more than 18 per cent. as compared with 54 per cent for 1838.

APPENDIX II.

CRIMINAL CASES.

THERE are no accurate returns for 1832, 1833 and 1834, and those for 1835 only commence from April of that year. The Table in the margin will however show the numbers of Gang and Torch robberies which were reported as having been committed during the three former years, as also for the whole of 1835.

Gang and Torch Robberies reported.

In	1832	100
,,	1833	192
,,	1834	222
,,	1835	125

The accompanying Table exhibits the annual number of crimes committed according to the returns within the Mysore Territory; it will be seen that Cattle-Stealing has not been entered in the returns as a separate item until 1848:—

Table of Criminal Cases in Mysore.

Years.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Gang and Torch Robbery.	Highway Robbery.	Burglary.	Cattle-stealing.	Theft.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Other Offences.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.	No. of Gang & Torch Robberies reported.
1835	50	20	71	24	6	0	867	0	0	1806	2845		125
1836	75	20	79	27	22	0	1126	7	4	3044	4404		79
1837	51	9	109	45	42	0	1977	10	7	4506	6756		109
1838	49	2	52	40	47	0	1484	7	2	3457	5150		62
1839	30	3	56	34	33	0	1733	10	1	3557	5458		57
1840	27	2	37	25	26	0	1154	11	8	3812	5102		49
1841	30	2	29	26	25	0	970	13	6	3851	4992		41
1842	39	2	25	36	34	0	829	7	0	4349	5321		48
1843	39	1	23	23	42	0	1218	6	3	4874	6229		42
1844	39	4	26	19	47	0	1316	13	10	5715	7189		20
1845	27	7	22	24	46	0	1771	4	9	6372	8282		30
1846	28	3	28	42	42	0	2106	5	8	6013	8275		27
1847	34	2	26	31	54	0	1824	18	4	5706	7699		23
1848	36	10	25	25	111	160	1568	13	8	6105	8061	A very bad Season.	44
1849	31	3	20	41	106	244	1529	28	9	6779	8790		41
1850	27	11	23	31	114	244	1480	19	2	7259	9210		32
1851	24	12	13	29	110	256	1379	17	4	7672	9516		30
1852	25	9	21	29	146	213	1255	23	10	8220	9931		31
1853	29	6	15	26	133	164	1444	20	5	8299	10141		39
1854	25	14	43	34	147	319	1801	25	14	8738	11160	A very bad Season.	59

The number of Gang and Torch robberies reported each year is, as a general rule, though not always, slightly in excess of the numbers set forth in the body of the above Table; the reason for which discrepancy is that only those cases in which the robbers have been traced or apprehended are entered in the body of the Table given above, as also that first reports are so constantly grossly exaggerated.

From a glance at the above figures it would appear that crime has been considerably on the increase of late years, though such is not actually the case. For many years the returns were extremely inaccurate and incomplete, petty offences were scarcely considered worthy of remark or comment, and the police were not in the same state of efficiency which exists at present. The diminution in the number of Gang and Torch robberies, and the paucity of Highway robberies, excepting in years of scarcity, or uneasiness in the adjoining Districts, are facts which bear out the above conclusions. The subordinate Police and Revenue Officers have under a strict and exacting Government become more watchful and more active in the performance of their duties, and to this may be attributed in a very great measure the increase in the number of reported miscellaneous and minor offences.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM ON LAND TENURES AND CULTIVATION IN MYSORE.

It does not appear that a Revenue Survey of the lands in Mysore was ever made prior to the capture of Seringapatam, but one of the first steps adopted after that event by the Dewan Poorniah was a General Pymaish or measurement of fields. The execution of this work however was incomplete and irregular, and the records of the measurement are not now forthcoming in many of the Talooks.

Under the present administration no attempt at a General Survey has yet been made, and consequently the extent of the various descriptions of lands cannot be correctly stated. If however we assume Colonel Mackenzie's estimate of a superficial area of twenty-seven thousand square miles to be correct, the number of Kondagahs, or Kandies, would be 13,06,800, of these 9,37,254 are calculated to be covered by mountains, rivers, nullahs, tanks, roads and wastes, leaving 3,69,546 of cultivable land, of which about 2,84,276 Kandies are under the plough.

The lands in every village in Mysore are classed as Kooshky or Dry, Turree or Wet, and Bagayut or Garden. The first class is cultivated with dry grains, requiring no more water for their production than is furnished by the rains as they fall; the second with rice and other wet produce; and the third with cocoanut and areca trees, chillies and other garden productions. The two last require artificial irrigation from tanks, canals and wells.

The village lands are divided into Kundagahs (or Kandies, Kolagahs, or Koodows), Bullahs, Seers and Poilees, these being the names for the measures or weights of seed required to sow a given space. But, as these measures varied in each different locality, they were set aside by Poorniah, and a uniform measure, called the Kistnaraj Kandy, established in their room.

This Kandy, which was fixed at 160 seers, is the standard now followed by the European Superintendents in their revenue settlements.

The following Table exhibits the land measures now in use and their equivalents in the neighbouring Company's Districts :—

	Mysore Land Measures.	Square Yards.	Acres consisting of 40 goontahs, each goontah being 121 Square Yards.			Cawnies consisting of 100 Koles, each Kole being 64 Square Yards.		
			Acres.	*Goontahs.*	*Square yards.*	*Cawnies.*	*Koles.*	*Square yards.*
Dry Land.	For one Polee, ...	200	0	1	79	0	3	8
	For 2 Do. 1 Seer, ...	400	0	3	37	0	6	16
	For 2 Seers, 1 Bullah, ..	800	0	6	74	0	12	32
	For 4 Bullahs, 1 Coodow, ..	3200	0	26	54	0	50	0
	For 20 Coodows, 1 Khundagah or Candy,..	64000	13	8	112	10	0	0
Wet and Ba-gayut Land.	For 1 Polee, ...	31¼	0	0	31¼	0	0	31¼
	For 2 Do. 1 Seer, ...	62½	0	0	62½	0	0	62½
	For 2 Seers, 1 Bullah, ...	125	0	1	4	0	1	61
	For 4 Bullahs, 1 Coodow, ...	500	0	4	16	0	7	52
	For 20 Coodows, 1 Candy, ...	10000	2	2	78	1	56	16

Each village has its *Beriz*, its *Chedsal Jummabundy*, and the *Stul Sist* or *Rewaz*. The Beriz is the amount of revenue fixed in ancient times to be drawn from the village ; the Chedsal Jummabundy is the maximum amount derivable at some former period from the village ; and the Rewaz is the ancient rate of assessment on each particular field. The number and extent of each field and each particular of its assessment are registered in the accounts of the Shanbogues, but these books have been greatly tampered with at various periods, and must be looked upon with great suspicion where they do not stand the test of actual measurement. Every field has its own particular name, and its boundaries are carefully defined.

Each village in Mysore, as in other parts of India, has its own Agricultural Corporation. This establishment, which is called Barabalowtee in Marattah, and Iyengady in the language of the country, is composed of the following office-holders and handicraftsmen :—

1. *Gowdah*, Head man of the Village.
2. *Shanbogue*, Accountant.
3. *Koolwady* alias *Toty*, the Watchman of the Village.
4. *Talary*, or Policeman.
5. *Neergunty*, Regulator and distributor of water to the fields.
6. *Madegar*, Currier and Shoe-maker.
7. *Ugseh* or *Dhoby*, Washerman.

8. *Nayunda* or *Hajjam*, Barber.
9. *Koombar*, Pot-maker.
10. *Kubbenadavah* or *Lohar*, Iron-smith.
11. *Badagee* or *Badayee*, Carpenter.
12. *Ugsala* or *Sonar*, Goldsmith who assays the Coins of the Village.

The Potail or Gowdah is the head man of the village, and his office is hereditary. He has no police authority ; but he settles caste disputes among the ryots, sometimes with but generally without, the aid of a punchayet, and he is the usual channel of communication between the Government and the village community. In some villages there are Government lands assigned to the Potails for their support, and in others there are none. So also in particular Districts there are Potails of great consideration and influence, while in others they can hardly be said to rise above the mass of cultivators. The former is generally observable in places remote from the seat of Government, or difficult of access from other causes.

The *Shanbogue* is the Register or Accountant, and in some cases of more villages than one. With hardly an exception they are of the Brahmin caste, and the office is hereditary. In some places they are in the possession of lands rent free ; in others they enjoy them on a *Jodee* or light assessment; and in some few places they have a fixed money allowance. In all instances there are certain fixed fees payable to them in money or in kind by the ryots.

The *Toties* are the responsible watchmen of the village and its crops. They are likewise required to act as guides to Government Officers, and travellers of any importance, and in the absence of the Talary have to perform the duties of that official in addition to their own. They are remunerated by lands held free of rent, or on a light assessment. In all disputes about boundaries of villages or fields the evidence of the Toty is looked to as most essential.

The *Talary* is the scout of the village. He traces robbers and thieves, watches the movements of suspicious strangers, and is in fact the police peon to the Potail. He is remunerated by rent-free or Jodee lands. In certain villages there are no Talaries, and in these cases his duties are performed by the Toty.

The *Neergunty* regulates the supply of irrigating water to the wet lands of the village, whether belonging to the Ryots or to the Circar. He has to economize the supply of water in every possible way, and in the

season of rains may be said to hold the safety-valves of the tanks and other reservoirs in his hands. Many a day's supply of water is sometimes lost by the timidity or apathy of an inefficient Neergunty, and on the other hand many a valuable dam is carried away by the rashness or ignorance of a presumptuous one.

The remainder of the Barabalowtee, with a few rare exceptions, are dependent for their support on the fees paid to them by the Ryots for the exercise of their crafts, and on what they may earn from travellers.

There are many villages in which the full complement of the Barabalowtee is not to be found, the duties and functions of one member being doubled up with those of another. In some others again the number of the complement is much extended, and we find included among them in the accounts the Schoolmaster who teaches the children, most likely in the exact same manner and on the self-same spot in which his ancestor taught their ancestors twenty centuries ago; the Calendar Brahmin who calculates their innumerable festivals and anniversaries; and the Poojari who propitiates and worships the village idol. It is very seldom that these individuals derive any support from Government, but the Ryots of course are glad to assist them in the same way as they do the handicraftsmen.

Should any of these village servants who enjoy Government lands, or are in the receipt of a money allowance, misconduct themselves and be dismissed from their appointments, they are invariably succeeded, unless the crime be flagrant, by some member of their own family. In cases where there are two or more claimants for the same office, as for instance in an undivided Hindu family, they are allowed to select from among themselves the individual whom they consider fittest for the post, and it is his name alone that appears in the Circar accounts. In some instances they prefer to exercise the duties in rotation, and where this is found to work harmoniously the authorities never interfere.

The Civil Courts can take no cognizance of disputes for the right of succession to these offices, or for shares in the lands and immunities attached to them. All such are decided summarily by the Amildar, Superintendent, and Commissioner, in their Revenue capacities. The alienation, mortgage, or transfer in any way of these lands is strictly prohibited.

In 1850-51, it was calculated that there were 50,709 persons borne on the accounts as Barabalowtee who among them enjoyed land to the

annual value of Canteroy Pagodas 40,178-1-14 (Rupees 1,16,882-0-1) and received a money allowance of Canteroy Pagodas 10,531 (Rupees 30,635-10-3,) being together Canteroy Pagodas 50,709-1-14 (Rupees 1,47,517-14-5.)

Mysore is favored with two monsoons, called by the Natives Moongaree and Hingaree. The former, called by us the South-West, commences usually in April, with violent thunder-storms. The latter or North-East generally finishes about the end of November. The rains which fall during the year are perhaps more fancifully, than scientifically, classified by the natives under twenty-seven heads, named after the twenty-seven chambers, in each of which the moon is set down in the Hindu Calendar as entering and remaining for thirteen days and twenty Gharrees in the course of the annual changes. For each of these periods, the duties of the husbandman are set down with as much minuteness as in an English Gardener's Calendar.

The natives divide the soils of Mysore into four classes, which are here set down in the order of their merits:—

1*st.*—Ragud or Black Soil.

2*nd.*—Mufsul, a mixture of Red and Black.

3*rd.*—Red Soil.

4*th*—Red Soil mixed with Gravels.

According to the favorite mode of calculating by the divisions of the Rupee, the natives consider that the cultivable land is divided among these soils in the proportion of three, four, five and four-sixteenths respectively.

Of these the black alone is regarded as sufficiently rich to do without manure. For the others every available source of enrichment is resorted to, with the exception of night soil and the dung of swine. Not the least popular of these resources is found in the leaves of certain trees, which in the Western parts are often seen heaped at the entrances of villages to be trodden into manure in the rains by the feet of every passer-by. It can never be enough regretted that the universal practice of using cow-dung for fuel should rob the soil of the one material which, from the great number of cattle kept, would exceed all the other fertilizing agents put together.

They are not acquainted with the value of mineral manures, although they have not failed to observe that land in some instances is benefited by the washings from mountains. They have great faith in

the efficacy of sacrifices in promoting the growth of their crops, and they speak of the fertilizing effect of thunder-storms occurring at particular periods. These last they mention without reference to the rain which generally accompanies them, and it is just possible that in this, as in so many other instances, the observation of ages has discovered a cause and effect which have escaped the researches of Science.

The cultivation of dry grain is not only the most extensive, but the most certain crop in the climate of Mysore. It is sown, according to the different kinds of grain, from the beginning of June till the middle of November, and the successive crops are all got in by the end of January. From May till September inclusive, the South-west Monsoon, and the thunder-storms which precede and follow it, furnish a spontaneous supply of water for the crops: after a short interval, seldom without occasional showers, the North-East Monsoon contributes its influence until December, when heavy dews complete the growth and maturity of the remaining crops.

Although eight months of the year are occupied by the labors of the dry crop, it is not necessary to a moderate degree of success that the weather of the whole of that period should be entirely seasonable. If disappointed in the season for the early grains, the Ryots have recourse to those which it is proper to sow at a later period, and on the whole the success is more certain than in those wet lands which depend on artificial reservoirs. Gentle and intermitting rain may have furnished sufficient moisture for the dry crop, but the filling of the reservoirs requires a heavy and continued fall, which the surface of the earth is not capable of absorbing.

It is owing to these circumstances, and to the fact of a dry grain, Ragy, (the *Cynosurus corocanus* of Botanists,) being the favorite food of nine-tenths of the people, that wet cultivation, except of garden produce, is looked upon with disfavor and followed with aversion.

These remarks do not apply to the wet cultivation which depends on the anicuts of the Cavery and some of the other rivers, which will gradually be considerably extended. It is considered the most certain of all crops.

The course of cultivation generally pursued is as follows. On the fall of the first shower of rain the tillage of the dry fields commences, and as other showers occur, the land has to undergo a course of six ploughings. It is then considered fit to receive the manure which is incorporated with

the soil by a seventh ploughing, or by harrowing with a rude machine drawn by oxen.

When the whole is pulverized, a plough of simple contrivance performs the operation of sowing twelve rows at once by means of twelve hollow bamboos at the lower end, piercing a transverse beam at equal intervals, and united at the top in a wooden bowl, which receives the seed and feeds the twelve drills; a pole at right angles with this beam is connected with the yoke; the bamboos project below about three inches beyond the transverse beam, being jointed at their insertion for the purpose of giving a true direction to the projecting parts, which, being cut diagonally at the end, serve when the machine is put in motion at once to make the little furrow and introduce the seed; a flat board placed edgewise and annexed to the machine closes the process; levelling the furrows and covering the seed.

A weeding plough of very simple construction, by two operations at proper intervals of time, loosens the earth about the roots and destroys the rank weeds; and afterwards during the growth of the crop it is carefully weeded at least three times by the manual labor of women and children.

The agricultural implements in the Mysore country are much the same as those used in the neighbouring districts of the Carnatic, and though simple and rude, are better adapted to their means and their agricultural knowledge, and perhaps the requirements of the soil and climate, than more expensive and penetrating machines.

Colonel Wilks, who was a keen observer and had travelled much, was of opinion that the farmers of Mysore guarded against the exhaustion of the soil, preserved and managed their manure, and conducted most of the operations of husbandry, in a better manner than he had had an opportunity of observing in any other part of India.

The principal land tenures in Mysore are as follows:—

1. Candayem Lands.
2. Buttayee Lands.
3. Kayemgoota Villages.
4. Jodee Villages and Lands.
5. Shrayem Villages and Lands.

1*st*. The Candayem lands, either dry, wet or garden, are those held by the Ryots from the Circar for money rents according to the Rewaz or local standard rates.

2nd. The Buttayee lands are such wet and garden lands, situated under artificial reservoirs and canals, as are cultivated by the Ryots on the condition of the produce being equally divided between them and the Circar. *Warum* is another word for this widely spread and not unpopular tenure. In some places there was formerly a contract by which the cultivators of land under tanks bound themselves to give a stipulated quantity of grain to the Circar, but this has gradually ceased to exist.

3rd. The term Kayemgootah is applied to certain villages, which having declined in their revenues, or become depopulated and waste, were given by the late Government to applicants on a fixed money rent for ever. The amount determined upon was generally the ancient Beriz. Such of these as have fallen into the hands of improving capitalists have become very valuable property.

4th. Jodee villages and lands are those which were granted by former Governments to Brahmans, Jungums, and other holy persons and establishments, upon a lighter assessment than the Beriz or Jummabundy amount. There can be no doubt that the rights of the Circar have thus been sacrificed to a very great extent, and in many instances on the most worthless objects.

5th. The term Shrayem is applied to waste lands granted to individuals undertaking to reclaim them from jungle, and bring them under permanent cultivation, upon progressively increasing leases. The first year is generally rent free, the second merely nominal ; and it is not till a term varying from the third to the sixth year that the maximum of rent is attained.

Besides these generally prevailing tenures, there are others which may be mentioned. In former times tanks were frequently constructed by private individuals, to whom one-fourth in some places, and in others one-fifth of the land under them was granted rent-free, but with the condition that they should keep the tanks in repair. These tanks are called Kodighee Kerray, and the persons holding the land on this tenure Kodighee Enamdars. There are also many large tanks which do not belong to any particular village, but which the Ryots of the neighbouring villages as a body are under an hereditary obligation to cultivate. In return for this they receive half of the grain produce and the whole of the straw.

Candayem lands, whether wet or dry, are not saleable publicly, but there are various ways and means by which the cultivators contrive

to alienate their hereditary right of occupancy. Although these transfers are not officially recognized by the Circar, it is considered better not to interfere with them. The ordinary means for effecting a transfer is as follows. The Ryot wishing to part with his land presents to the Talook Authority a written Razeenama, requesting that he may be permitted to resign his land into the hands of the Circar, and that it may be conferred on the person (generally a relative) who wishes to procure it. This latter simultaneously submits to the same authority a Durkhast or tender for the particular land for which he offers to pay the same rent as the person desirous to resign it. The Durkhast is usually accepted without any objection, and a fresh Puttah is issued in the name of the Durkhastdar, from whom proper security is in the first instance taken for the punctual payment of the Candayem.

Buttayee Lands likewise are not saleable, and, although in some places, the right of hereditary cultivation no doubt exists, there has never occurred an instance in which such a right has been transferred publicly or privately to another.

Kayem Goota, Jodee, Survamanyum and Shrayem villages and lands are publicly mortgaged and sold with the consent of the Circar, as are likewise Coffee plantations and Areca and Cocoanut gardens. The rate at which they are disposed of is roughly estimated at from eight to twelve years purchase.

It now only remains to speak of the duties of the several Revenue Officers, and of the principles observed in the Revenue Settlement.

Duties of the Shanbogue.

It has already been said that the Moongary or first rains commence about the middle of April, and continue at intervals till the middle or end of June, by which time the fields are ready to be sown. At this period the tanks should contain two months, or even more, of the supply of water requisite for the cultivation of the rice lands.

Sometime before the beginning of the official year, which is the 1st of July, the Shanbogue of the village assembles the Ryots and inquires into the circumstances and plans of each individual. After which he concludes the arrangement with them for the Candayem and Buttayee lands they are to cultivate, and for the revenue payable by each during the ensuing year.

It will thus be seen that the Shanbogue is the primary agent in every arrangement between the Ryot and the Circar. It is through him that

the Revenue administration of his village is conducted, and it is to him, and to his books, that the Ryot and the Government must alike look for the record of their respective rights.

He keeps a register of all the cultivators in the village, and takes an account of the lands of such persons as have died, deserted or become insolvent, and uses his best endeavours to induce others to cultivate in their room. He has also to prepare a general annual account of all the Candayem lands, setting forth both the cultivated and uncultivated portions, and the reasons why the latter have not been tilled.

In the Chittledroog and Astagram Divisions the collections commence in November, in Bangalore in December, and in Nuggur in January. Between these times and June, when the official year closes, the Ryot has been required to pay to the Shanbogue the five instalments into which his kist has been divided. As each of these instalments is collected from the village, the Shanbogue proceeds with it to the Talook Cutcherry and pays over the money to the Amildar.

The Shanbogue is also required to keep a detailed account of Demand, Collection and Balance, of every individual in the village; and, when the crops of the lands cultivated under the Buttayee tenure are reaped and piled into heaps, he has to make arrangements for their security, and, on receiving the orders of the Amildars, to see that they are thrashed and the grain properly stored till the time arrives for its division.

Duties of the Shaikdar.

At the season of cultivation, the Shaikdar makes a tour of the villages in his circle, and advises and directs the Shanbogues in their arrangements. In the case of lands under tanks he ascertains the portions which are to be under sugar-cane and under rice, and should the supply of water be insufficient to bring the whole of the Circar lands under full wet cultivation, he arranges for the production of the most remunerative dry crop on the portion which will remain wholly or partially unirrigated.

When the Amildar visits the Hobly, the Shaikdar is his main assistant in settling the Jummabundy. He has to rely upon him for the information which will enable him to form a true judgment of the state and resources of the Hobly, to bring concealed cultivation to light, and to expose collusive arrangements with the Ryots and other frauds of the Shanbogues.

When the crops under Amany or Circar management are matured, the Shaikdar has to see that the Shanbogues take the proper steps for reaping and thrashing and storing them, and is held responsible for keeping

the Shanbogues and other village authorities of his Hobly up to the proper mark of vigilance and honesty in all these respects.

Whenever there is a public market within the limits of the Hobly, the Shaikdar is required to prepare regular prices current of the rates fetched on each day and forward them to the Amildar. He has also to secure all unclaimed property found in the villages, and send it up with full particulars to the same authority.

What the Shaikdar is to the Shanbogues of his Hobly, the Amildar in his revenue capacity is to the Shaikdars of his talook. Every dispute is referred to him, and whenever they relate to Candayem lands, he has the power of deciding them summarily, subject of course to an appeal to the Superintendent and the Commissioner, whom also he addresses direct if any extraordinary occurrence takes place in his talook.

Revenue duties of the Amildar.

The Amildar makes a tour of the Hoblys in the month of September to ascertain the condition of the inhabitants and the prospects of the season, and to see that the Shanbogues and Shaikdars are exerting themselves to bring the lands into cultivation.

After having satisfied himself on these points by personal observation, and looked narrowly into all the other arrangements entered into by his subordinates, he settles the Koolwar Jummabundy village by village, and furnishes regular ten-day reports of the progress he has made. The whole of his settlements are finished in November.

The Circar Buttayee lands of the Vysakha Fusul or May crop are brought fully under cultivation in October and November, and by February or March the Amildar is able to forward to the Superintendent an estimate of its probable out-turn. The crops are thrashed and heaped in May or June, and the Amildar has then to see to the disposal of the Circar share. Sometimes they are put up to public auction as they stand upon the fields uncut, but generally after they are reaped and thrashed. Exactly the same course is pursued with the Karteekh or November corp, which is planted in the Moongary or first rains and reaped in October or November.

One important duty of the Amildar is to inspect the bunds of the tanks and the embankment of the water-courses in his Talook, and keep the Superintendent constantly informed of their condition. Should they require repairs, he forwards the necessary estimates to the Superintendent, when they are of such a nature as not to call for professional skill.

The Amildar has the disposal of the Tuccavee, or money advance, made to assist Ryots in entering upon their cultivation. Owing however to the generally improved state of the country, this advance is now hardly ever asked for.

The Talook remittances are made monthly to the Head Quarters of the Division, and generally on the 25th of each month.

Revenue duties of the Superintendent.

The duties of the Superintendent, who is at once Collector, Magistrate and Judge, are laborious in the extreme, and can only be carried on by a man of a clear head, active habits, and great powers of mental and bodily endurance.

The Superintendent generally proceeds on his Jummabundy circuit as soon after the month of November as is practicable, that is, as soon as the Amildars have concluded their settlement of the Talooks.

The Puttahs, which had been previously prepared, of each cultivator's holding, according to the Amildar's settlements, are then distributed to the Ryots. The Puttah contains a description of the land held by the Ryot, and the amount of assessment to be paid by him on each different plot of land, as well as any other tax which he may have to pay—this is read over to each man as he is called up to receive his Puttah, and he is asked if it is correct. Thus any discrepancy or false entry is instantly brought to notice, and the matter is inquired into, the error is rectified, or the doubts of the Ryot are satisfied on the spot, and in the presence of all the other Ryots of the village.

Thus each cultivator not only has an account direct with the Circar, but he is brought face to face with the European Superintendent for the purpose of assuring the latter that his account is correct. In this Puttah are entered the kists or instalments of the Ryot as they are paid by him.

Ordinarily after the Puttahs have been thus distributed by the Superintendent in person in one year, the Amildars of those Talooks are instructed to distribute them for one or two intervening years, and only such Ryots as have objections to make in regard to the assessment claims against them, or who are applicants for remissions, are invited to assemble at the Superintendent's circuit camp.

This system of distributing the Puttahs is a very salutary one; it brings every tax-payer, however trifling his amount may be, in personal contact, at stated periods, with the Superintendent; and as all are obliged to be present to receive their Puttahs, an opportunity is thus offered

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to every one to seek redress for any grievance which he might not otherwise have had inclination or courage to bring forward. This circumstance in itself must be a check to oppression, and constitutes perhaps the chief advantage of the Ryotwarree system which strictly prevails in Mysore.

It is on these occasions of distributing the Puttahs that the subject of remissions is taken up and inquired into; the Superintendent keeps this entirely in his own hands. There is no strict principle laid down upon which remissions are made; each individual case is taken up and decided on its own merits, the condition and means of the applicant being the ruling causes. But generally speaking the assessment is not levied on land which has not been turned up by the plough, or purposely kept fallow for pasture, whenever it can be shown that the Ryot had not the means of cultivating it that year. The truth or otherwise of such representations is readily ascertained, for all the cultivators of the village are present to refer to; and the applicants for such remissions are generally of the poorer classes. The Superintendent decides upon the question at once, and every body sees that it is an act of his own, and not of any bribe-expecting mediator.

The consequences of such summary decision of remissions are, *first*, a check upon unreasonable or false applications for remissions, because no corrupt trade is made in them; and *secondly*, that there are no outstanding balances (or very small ones) in the collections at the end of the year, because those who could not possibly pay up the full demand have been relieved of that difficulty.

On these Jummabundy circuits, the Superintendent causes an examination to be made of the village accounts as kept by the Shanbogues, which again are compared with those, (and the abstracts made from them,) which are kept in the Talook Cutcherries. The extent of Buttayee lands cultivated is compared with that of former years, relatively also to the current season and quantity of rain which had fallen. The amount value of the produce of those lands is also compared with that of former years relatively to the concurrent rates of prices. The changes in the holdings of Candayem lands are closely scrutinized; and concealed cultivation sought out and brought to account; as the latter can never occur without the connivance of the village Shanbogue, the persons to whose advantage the concealment tends are usually fined in double the proper assessment, and the Shan-

bogues are fined in the same amount. It depends upon the frequency or extent of such frauds whether the Shanbogue is retained in office or not.

The Superintendent confirms or modifies tenders made to the Amildars for leases varying from one to five years; as well as the terms upon which new land is taken up on Candayem. Leases for five years are usually granted, upon a fair advance on the average of the previous five years' produce being tendered. As a general rule such leases of villages are only given to respectable land-holders of that same village. New lands are granted upon the average rewaz or rate of the village, at a progressive rate generally of three years; one-third for the first year, two-thirds for the second, and the full rate for the third; if much expense and labour are to be incurred in clearing, the progressive rate is extended to four or even more years, nothing being charged for the first year.

On these circuits it is expected that all disputes of whatever description referable to the Superintendent will be finally decided: and ten days before the Superintendent arrives at a Talook a proclamation is published in that Talook informing the people that the Superintendent's Cutcherry will arrive there on such a day, and remain so many days; and inviting all persons having any complaints or representations to make, to present themselves before him within that period; and declaring that should they omit to do so, their complaints will not be attended to afterwards, unless good reason can be shown for their default.

The Superintendent observes upon the increase or decrease of the cultivation of the several Talooks, he encourages the former and seeks out the causes of the latter.

A very important part of his duty is to inspect the works of irrigation in his Division; to see if the new works have been efficiently constructed, and the repairs properly executed, and to devise remedies for defective works. He has also to look after the roads in his Division; in short he is expected to see with his own eyes as much of every thing as possible.

The Superintendent has authority to sanction the outlay of a sum not exceeding 50 Canteroy Pagodas, for the repair of tanks and other purposes; but where the expenditure exceeds that amount the approval of the Commissioner is necessary.

All questions of difficulty, and all proposed measures involving general principles are referred by the Superintendent to the Commissioner, as are likewise all changes in the appointments of Division Officers above the rank of Shaikdar.

In his Revenue capacity therefore the Commissioner may be said to perform much the same functions for Mysore, as the Revenue Boards at Madras and elsewhere for their respective Presidencies.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM ON THE SAYER SYSTEM IN MYSORE.

1. THE *Sayer* in Mysore under the former Governments was classed under three general heads, *viz.* :—

1*st.* *Bharamarg*, or Transit Duty on goods passing along the high or cross roads.

2*nd.* *Stull Bhurty*, or Duty on goods produced or manufactured in Towns or other places, to be paid previous to their exportation from the place of production or manufacture.

3*rd.* *Khurg Pudy*, or Duty levied on goods at the time of their sale, whether by retail or wholesale.

2. For collection of these duties there were no less than seven hundred and sixty-one Sayer Chowkies, or custom-houses, established in the Talooks, and in no two of these Chowkies probably was the system to be carried out in all respects the same.

3. It is true that Tariff Tables, called "Prahara Putties," exhibiting the rate of duty to be paid on each article, were at one time issued by the Circar, and posted up in most of the Cuttays, but the Government itself was the first to infringe the rules by granting Cowls of entire or partial exemption to certain favored individuals; and the same mischievous system was further propagated, by the granting of similar Cowls by successive izardars and sub-renters to their own particular friends during their own period of incumbency, and which became confounded with those granted by the Circar.

4. The consequence was, that in the course of time the "Prahara Putties" were looked upon as so much waste paper, and each Cuttay came to have a set of Mamool or local rates of its own, which were seldom claimed without an attempt at imposition, or admitted without a wrangle. The usual result was an appeal to the Sayer Shanbogue of the place, who became the standing referee in all disputed cases, which he may be supposed to have decided in favour of the party which made it most advantageous to himself.

5. It became necessary therefore for the trader to purchase the good will of every Sayer servant along the whole line of road by which he

travelled, or to submit to incessant inconvenience and detention. He was thus subject to constant loss of time, or money, or both; and the merchants were unable to calculate, either the time which their goods would take to reach a particular spot, or the expenses which would attend their carriage.

6. In the midst of all this mass of fraud and confusion, it might have been hoped that some care would have been taken to protect the productions of the Circar's own dominions; but so far was this from being the case, that there were many instances in which they were made to pay more highly than those of other countries.

7. Even as to the Cowls which certain merchants enjoyed, there were perplexing differences in the way in which the deductions were calculated. With some it was a fixed per-centage to be deducted from the proper rate to be levied; while with others the full rate was taken, but only on a certain fixed proportion of the goods.

8. Another fertile source of confusion and corruption was that, to gratify some particular izardars, certain merchants, and certain productions were confined to particular routes; and, if they travelled or were carried by another line of custom-houses, the Izardars of that line were made to pay compensation for the loss presumed to have been sustained by the renters of the prescribed line.

9. When it is considered that there was hardly a luxury, certainly not a necessary of life, which was not subject to pay duty to the authorities of these seven hundred and sixty-one Sayer Chowkies, and that some of these duties were payable daily, some monthly, and some annually; while there were others of items which involved the necessity of a prying scrutiny into the most private and delicate domestic occurrences, it may be imagined that the system was calculated to interfere constantly with the comfort and the interests of every portion of the population. It is possible indeed that it may have been framed originally with some such idea, for a legend current in Mysore assigns the palm of wisdom among monarchs to a prince who invented three hundred and sixty-five taxes, each leviable on its own particular day, so that no twenty-four hours could pass without the idea of the prince's power having been brought home to each of his subjects in the most unmistakeable way.

10. Great as was the direct annoyance to the people, the indirect, by the obstacles thrown in the way of trade, became still greater. In

fact stranger merchants were practically debarred from entering the country, and the whole of the trade, such it was, became monopolized by the Sayer contractors or their servants and a few practised traders, who were in close alliance with them or knew how to command powerful interest at the Durbar.

11. At the time of the assumption of the country the Sayer was found to be mostly farmed out, and it was next to impossible to ascertain the extent of its resources, the number and nature of the strangely miscellaneous articles it included, or how far it was susceptible of improvement. The accounts of the Circar gave the nominal, not the real settlements, and those furnished by the contractors themselves were of course not to be relied on. As immediate reform thus became impracticable without risk of serious error, the only thing to be done was to watch the renters narrowly, and to set about collecting the required information in every possible way.

12. In addition to this the revenues of the state were in a most reduced condition, with a heavy load of arrears of uncertain amount to be cleared off, and it was considered better therefore in every branch of the administration to proceed gradually and with caution, grappling with the most glaring grievances, and correcting the others one after another as the state of the finances improved, and acquaintance with the real state of the country advanced.

13. In this way many duties were allowed for a time to remain which can be justified by no abstract principles of political economy, but which the state of commerce and other local circumstances rendered it advisable to retain for a time at least, if not permanently. The rules however under which these were levied were purged of all ambiguity, and, being expressed in the simplest terms, are intelligible to the meanest trader; and the Sayer may very clearly be said to have been collected without a wrangle.

14. Accompanying this Memorandum is a printed list of the seven hundred and sixty-nine items of Taxation, which have been swept away since the institution of this Commission. These amounted in the aggregate to the annual value of ten lakhs and seventy-three thousand Rupees; but bearing heavily as these must have done, it may safely be assumed that they were not so much detested by the people on account of the money they took from their pockets, as on account of the iniquitous use which was made by the izardars and their myrmidons, of the Police powers with which it was a necessary part of the system to invest them.

15. What these Police powers must have been, and how capable of abuse, will at once be perceived on a perusal of the list in question. Of the generally vexatious nature of these taxes it has elsewhere been observed that an idea may best be formed by the selection of a few specimens :—" In certain places, and in particular castes, taxes were levied " on marriage, on taking a concubine, and on incontinency ; on a female " of the family attaining puberty ; on a child being born, on its being " given a name, and on its head being shaved ; on the death of a mem- " ber of the household, and on the subsequent purification ceremonies. " Umbrellas were taxed, and so were individuals who passed a particular " spot in Nuggur without keeping their arms close to their sides. There " was one village whose inhabitants had to pay a tax because their ances- " tors had failed to find the stray horse of an ancient poligar ; and there " was a caste of Sudras who were mulcted for the privilege of cutting off " the first joint of one of their fingers in sacrifice. Fees were levied from " bankrupt Government contractors for permission to beg (it is not stated " what classes were likely to bestow alms upon them), and taxes were " demanded from individuals who went to live in new houses, or who " listened to the reading the New Year's Calendar. Each of these items " had its own particular name, under which it was formally entered on " the Records of Government as among the resources of the State." To this may be added the fact, that the daring climbers, who robbed the nests of the myriads of wild pigeons that built against the perpendicular sides of the vast ravine into which the Gairsuppa River precipitates itself, were made to pay a per-centage on the grain which they thus collected at the daily risk of their necks.

16. The systems in force in the four different divisions of Nuggur, Astagram, Bangalore and Chittledroog, were so widely different, that it will be well, though necessarily involving much repetition, to consider each of them separately. That of Nuggur yielding the largest amount, and being more complex in its arrangements, and mischievous in its results, will be entered upon first.

17. Under the Rajah's administration, the Sayer Department in Nuggur was divided into three Ilakhas or branches :—

Nuggur Division.

1*st*. *The Cowlidroog Sursayer*, including the Chickmoogloor, Coppa, Cowlidroog, Holihonoor, Luckwally and Shemooga Talooks and the Cusbah Town of Chennagirry.

2nd. *The Ekairy Sursayer*, comprising the Honully, Sagur, Shikarpoor and Soorab Talooks, together with the Cusbah of Bellavendoor in the Nuggur Talook.

3rd. *The Phoot Talooks Izarah*, comprehending the Cuddoor, Hurryhur, Terrikerry and Chennagirry Talooks, with the exception of the Cusbah of the last, which was included in the Cowlidroog Sursayer.

18. The Phoot Talooks Izarah was rented by a Wut Izardar, who bound himself by his Moochilka to realize a certain annual sum for the Circar, and whatever he could scrape together or extort beyond that sum was his own property.

19. The two Sursayer Ilakhas were made over to the management of Amildars, nominated on the Shurtee system of bestowing the appointment without reference to qualification on the man who would bid highest for it. It was stipulated that they were not to keep the executive in their own hands, but were to sub-let it to others, over whom they were to execute vigilant control, and in particular to prevent all undue exactions and oppression. But these were mere words. The Amildars almost invariably retained the collections in their own hands, and knowing right well that they were liable to supersession at any moment, their sole object was to feather their nests in the shortest possible period.

20. In cases where the agency of sub-renters was really employed, the same description will apply, with the additional touches which must be given to enable the reader to understand that the trader was even more victimized than when his oppressor carried on his transactions on a larger scale. These sub-renters themselves obtained their appointment on the Shurtee system, and had to squeeze out a double profit to remunerate both themselves and their employer, while the permanency of their appointment was more dubious than his, inasmuch as they not only might be turned out at his pleasure, but were also removeable along with him when he was superseded from the Durbar.

21. These sub-renters therefore had to work double tides to make up a purse, and endless were the devices resorted to. Some contented themselves with squeezing more than was due from every trader who passed through their hands; while others, with more enlightened views in the science of extortion, attracted merchants to their own particular line of Cuttays by entering into private arrangements with them to let their goods pass through at comparatively light rates.

22. The Sayer collections in Nuggur were classed under three heads :—

1*st.* *Halut,* or the excise duties levied on betel-nut, cardamoms and pepper, on removal from the place of their production.

2*nd.* *Charadayah,* or Transit and Town Dues.

3*rd.* *Karakah,* which may be described as a composition for Sayer, being a tax paid by certain classes for relief from payment of Sayer Duties.

23. The two last-mentioned heads were common, under other names, to the rest of the Mysore Country, but the *Halut* was peculiar to the betel and spice-producing districts along the Western Ghauts. It was by far the most remunerative of all the heads of Sayer revenue, and the system under which it was collected was therefore the first to be studied ; but so complex, artificial and ridiculously inconsistent had it become in its detail, that it took up considerable time before satisfactory information and reliable accounts could be obtained upon which to ground reform. When however this mass of confusion came to be cleared away, a process which was not effected without the strenuous opposition of every influential man concerned in the cultivation, it was found to have been originally both simple and fair; so much so as to justify its traditional celebrity as one of the ablest measures of Shivuppa Naik, an ancient prince of these parts, whose reign is constantly referred to as the golden age of Nuggur, from which every good or popular measure takes date.

24. For carrying out the complicated Sayer system in this Division there were sixty Cuttays established. of which thirty-one were frontier, and twenty-nine internal. The establishments, of such of these as were situated in the two Sursayer Ilakhas were paid by the Government, the remainder by the Wut Izardar. Of the former there were fifty-two and of the latter eight.

25. Having thus given an outline of the system which existed at the time of the assumption, it is time to proceed to what was done after that event.

26. In 1832-33 and 1833-34 all duties on grain were abolished.

27. In 1834-35 the information collected was sufficient to justify the Commissioner in taking the Sayer under Amanee in all but four Talooks, which were also taken under the same management very shortly afterwards.

28. In 1837-38 all internal duties were taken off iron, steel and cattle; and nine other items, oppressive, but of little value, were likewise struck off.

29. In 1842-43 all Transit Duties were taken off sooparee, pepper and cardamoms; and in 1843-44 the duty was taken off sheep's wool and coffee in transit.

30. In 1844-45 vexatious duties were taken off tobacco and the contract abolished. At the same time all unequal privileges as to rates of payment were done away with, and a uniform standard having been fixed instead of the former interminable variations, the trade in sooparee, pepper and cardamoms began to take its own natural course throughout the country.

31. As a substitute for the abolished tobacco contract, a Halut of one Rupee per maund was fixed on all produced in Nuggur, and an import duty of 1¼ on tobacco imported for consumption. A full drawback was given for all imported tobacco on re-exportation.

32. The above changes were followed in 1847-48 by the final abolition of all remaining Transit duties, so that nothing now remains of the original system excepting some small dues on a few minor articles which will be removed at the first convenient opportunity.

33. To make up for the considerable loss of revenue sustained by these reductions, an additional Halut was put upon cardamoms, and on the first sort of sooparee, while a reduction was made on the second and third sorts of that article, and on pepper. This step was not taken without consultation with the merchants concerned in the trade, and with their full consent. These merchants expressed themselves fully sensible of the weight of exaction and loss by detention from which they had been relieved.

34. The number of articles upon which duties have been remitted in the Nuggur Division is two hundred and forty-eight, and the total annual value of remissions made since the assumption of the country is Rupees 1,67,172-12-11. Tabular statements of the revenue in each year from sooparee, coffee and tobacco will be found in the Appendix to the General Memorandum on Mysore.

35. Were it not for fear of swelling this Memorandum to too great a length, more light might have been thrown on the Sayer system formerly obtaining in Nuggur, by the insertion of a long and admirable letter from the Honorable H. B. Devereux, of the Bengal Civil Service, who

was formerly Superintendent of the Division, and gave much time to the unravelling of the tangled skein.

Ashtagram Division.

36. Under the former Government the Sayer of the Ashtagram Division, or Fouzdaree, was put up to auction, and rented sometimes, by single Talooks, sometimes in a number combined, and sometimes the whole in one lump, to the highest bidder. The renter had to find security, and both renter and security had to execute Moochilkas. In general the security was the real renter, but sometimes both were merely agents of a third party, who did not choose to come forward. There were occasional but rare instances of particular Talooks being kept under Amanee.

37. When the Moochilka and Security Bond were executed, orders were issued to place the renter in charge of the various items of revenue which he had farmed. This being done, he proceeded to sub-let them in any manner he pleased, or to retain the management in his own hands if he preferred it.

38. The Government does not appear to have reserved to itself any right to interfere in the arrangements of the renter, and as each of his sub-renters on appointment became an acknowleged public servant, and adopted a seal of Office, it may easily be supposed in how many ways they had it in their power to interfere not only in the trade of the country, but in the private affairs of every individual. It was in fact, as observed before, the system of tyranny and interference thus generated, which rendered the Sayer monopolists more detested than on account of their pecuniary exactions.

39. The same confusion existed with regard to the items which constituted Sayer as in the Nuggur Division. It was nominally divided into the heads *Marg* and *Puttady*. Under the head of *Marg*, properly speaking came all the items which we should call Land Customs, with multifarious additions, varying in each Talook and in particular parts of the same Talook. Among them may be mentioned the *Shady Kootky* rents, or taxes on marriage, concubinage, births, deaths, and other domestic occurrences.

40. Of more than one hundred items which came under the head of *Puttady*, there was not a single one which ought rightly to have been included in the Sayer. They were all of them money assessments, mostly personal in their nature, and levied direct from the ryots. They consisted of taxes on individuals on account of their castes or professions,

and of fees levied from ryots for permission to make earth salt, to fish in tanks and streams, to collect emery stones, to gather honey, cardamums and other jungle products, or, in some places, to sell the produce of their own lands. The poor wretches even who eked out a scanty livelihood by collecting white-ants for food did not escape without a tax for so doing.

41. One item of the Puttady revenue deserves particular mention. It was an extra tax collected from the ryots as a per-centage upon, not out of, the land revenue they paid to Government. It varied in particular Talooks from 1 to 5 Fanams in the Pagoda, or from ten to fifty per cent. exacted from the ryot in excess of his original rent.

42. The seat of Government being in the Ashtagram Division, the Prahara Putties, or Circar Tariff Tables, were nominally more regarded than in the distant Province of Nuggur. There was no rule however compelling the Sayer renters to abide by the rates set down, and even if there had been, there would still have been more confusion than enough, for the duty on some articles was to be calculated by weight, on others by measurement, on others by number, and on others again by the cart, bullock, ass or cooly load. These modes of computation too were not uniform throughout the Division, but differed in every Talook, and even in every Cuttay. They were in fact left very much to the caprice of the Chowkadar of the Cuttay, and were another fertile source of extortion and delay.

43. Other anomalies consisted in the levying of different rates from different descriptions of merchants; the lower rates probably having grown into Mamool from having been originally the result of a corrupt arrangement between the renter and the merchant. For instance, salt passed free into the town of Mysore if brought by one particular class of people, and, in the Bailoor Talook, two bullock loads of sooparee were passed as one load, if carried by Coormurs, Lumbanies or Wuddurs.

44. The collusive system by which traffic was attracted to one particular line to the prejudice of others was in force in the Ashtagram as much as in the Nuggur Division.

45. If the Nuggur Division suffered in some respects from its distance from the Durbar, Ashtagram was in its turn victimized from its propinquity, for the returns show that there were no fewer than three hundred and thirty-one Cuttays in this Division alone. It is said to have been no uncommon thing to reward a favorite by the imposition of

a new tax, or the institution of a new Cuttay, and the name of a mendicant called Mohunt is remembered from a privilege which was granted to him for a time of exacting a fee from every person passing into Mysore from a particular direction. The mendicant was soon deprived of this right, but the toll was continued under the title of the "Mohunt Roossoom," and put up to auction along with the other items of Sayer.

46. In the immediate neighbourhood of Mysore these Cuttays were so close together that there were few roads on which the goods of a merchant were not stopped, and (unless he came to terms) unloaded and ransacked, at least four times in the course of an ordinary day's journey. Even more than this: a particular bridge is mentioned on which at one time there were three of these Cuttays—one at each end, and one over the centre arch!

47. The Commission commenced its operations in the end of the year 1831-32, and in 1832-33 and 1833-34 were struck off the whole of the duties on grain.

48. In 1835-36 the Transit duty on horses was abolished.

49. In 1836-37 duties ceased to be levied on fire-wood, old timber, Europe articles, sandal-wood oil, and vegetables on entering the Town of Mysore. Many minor dues of the same kind were also struck off, among them the "Mohunt Roossoom." And in 1837-38 fruit, plantain leaves and straw were added to the articles allowed to pass free.

50. In 1838-39 and 1839-40 the tax on stalls erected for the sale of parched grain, paddy, husked rice, and butter-milk was struck off. An item called Purseegay, which was a fee in kind exacted by the renter on almost all smaller articles offered for sale, was discontinued, as was also the duty on butter. The tax on blacksmiths' forges was likewise abolished. This last only formed part of an extended measure of relief granted to the manufacturers of Iron throughout the country, the greater part of whose heavy burthens were brought to account under the head of land revenue.

51. In 1840-41 was abolished a most vexatious Transit duty on cattle, which had been made to extend to cows and bullocks sent from the town to graze on country pastures—and an item termed Dookan Pasarah was struck off. It consisted in a fee levied from certain poor people for the privilege of sitting down in the street to sell parched grain and other things from their baskets.

52. Up to this time no more had been done than has been here detailed, except that the renters had been deprived of all Police power, and their proceedings in other respects been most narrowly watched. Sufficient insight however had by this time been gained into the working of the system to justify further steps. At the close of 1841-42, therefore, the accounts underwent a most searching scrutiny, and all items not properly belonging to the Land Customs were transferred to their proper heads; and amongst them all those which constituted the Puttady Sayer were removed from the books.

53. Even after this it was still found that many abuses still existed in the system, which it was impossible to arrive at from the falsified accounts of the renters, and it was therefore resolved that the Sayer and Punjab of the Mysore Talook for the year 1842-43 should be taken under Amanee management as an experiment.

54. The above experiment having answered beyond expectation, permission was granted to extend the Amanee system in 1843-44 to ten more Talooks. Orders were also issued for the immediate abolition of many Cuttays in those Talooks and for sweeping away the remaining Transit duties in the Talook of Mysore, where their effects had been found to be more pernicious to trade than elsewhere.

55. In 1844-45 the Sayer and Abkarry in all the remaining Talooks were brought under Circar management, and Transit duties were everywhere abolished. A most vexatious impost called *Dunmar* was also discontinued. It consisted in the exaction of a fee of one Canteroy fanam on every cow or bullock sold, no matter whether by the breeder to a ryot, or by one ryot to another. As the price of the small cattle of the country is generally about ten or twelve fanams, this apparently trifling fee, levied as it was on every transfer, became a really heavy burthen.

56. From the period of the assumption the duties on one hundred and fifty-two articles have been struck off in the Ashtagram Division of the annual value of Rupees 2,27,993-10-10.

57. Certain fixed duties on a few minor articles still continue to be levied throughout the Ashtagram Division, and the Town dues in the Talook of Mysore amounted last year to Rupees 39,923-7-0.

58. In the Bangalore Division, probably owing to its containing the large British Cantonment, abuses were much less rife than in Nuggur and Ashtagram; and the rules for levying the Sayer duties, which were in force in the time of Poorniah,

Bangalore Division.

were continued without change or modification up to 1846-47, under Izardars, to whom the Sayer was annually rented on competition. It is of course needless to mention that the grain duties had been swept away, and a vast number of items expunged from the Tariff as in the other Divisions.

59. But notwithstanding that a total reform was needed in the Bangalore Division only less than in the others, yet, as the Sayer made up a very large item of the revenue, caution was required in disturbing it. As a first step, the whole was taken out of the hands of the Izardars or renters, and put, in the year 1846-47, under Circar management, and the duties were levied avowedly on the old rules and system; the better, by acquiring a practical knowledge of those old rules, to reform and improve them hereafter.

60. The result of that year's arrangements was, an increase of nearly 48¾ per cent. in this item of revenue over that of former years under the renters, and an assurance that a fair and equitable method of collecting these duties might be devised without any very great loss to the Circar.

61. The first modification of the old Sayer system in this Division was commenced on the 21st July 1847. It was simply the levying an *ad-valorem* duty of 4 per cent. on all articles at the place of export or despatch; and at the frontier Cuttays, on all articles entering the Division. To this general rule, there were but three exceptions; 1*st*, Raw Silk, on which an *ad-valorem* duty of 2 per cent. only was imposed; 2*nd*, Tobacco was rated in three classes, I. 12 Canteroy fanams per maund; II. Choora or fibres, 9 fanams; III. Cuddy or scraps, 6 fanams per maund; and 3*rdly*, Betel leaf for the consumption of the Bangalore Town was charged 1¾ Cash per bundle. The above were the rates fixed upon the tobacco entering the Bangalore Talook, but in all other parts of the Division, it came under the general rule of 4 per cent. *ad-valorem*.

62. This arrangement obtained for five months, till the 20th December 1847. When the rules were revised, in order that they might be adapted to act in concert with the Sayer rules which were being simultaneously modified in the other Divisions, and the revision thus made was as follows:—

63. Articles merely passing through the Division, to or from other parts of Mysore, to or from the Company's Districts, or from one part of the Company's Territories to others, are exempt from duty.

64. Articles imported from the Company's Territories and consumed in this Division are charged 4 per cent. *ad-valorem;* also articles exported to the Company's Territories from the Division.

65. An *ad-valorem* duty of 2 per cent. only is leviable on articles exported to, or imported from, the other Divisions of Mysore.

66. On certain articles produced and consumed in this Division, an *ad-valorem* duty of 2 per cent. is leviable at the place of production, and the same at the place of consumption.

67. The duty on raw silk, tobacco, and betel-leaf is the same as stated above in paragraph 61 of this Memo.

68. All sugar and saccharine produce is exported free of duty; but sugar, &c. consumed in this Division pays duty the same as other articles.

69. The following are the reductions made in the Sayer revenue, since the assumption of the country, in this Division. In the year 1833-34, just prior to the establishment of the Superintendent's Cutcherry, the duty on grain, comprising 18 different kinds, was abolished, and since the establishment of the Division Cutcherry, from the year Doormookhee 1836-37, up to this time, the duty on 312 articles has been taken off.

70. The total remission of duties on 312 articles, including grain, made in this Division, since the assumption of the country up to this time, is Rupees 2,79,879-9-0, and the number of articles upon some of which Excise and upon others Town duties are now levied is 58.

Chittledroog Division.

71. In Chittledroog, there was, as in the other Divisions, no regular system or fixed principle of taxation under the late administration; but the practice was to tax every article, whether of home or foreign produce; the amount of each tax was undefined and arbitrary.

72. The tables of rates which were in the Sayer Cuttahs were never acted on, either before or subsequent to the assumption of the country. In practice, every village and every custom-house had its own rate, and these varied so much, that the classification of them was impracticable.

73. All disputes relative to these taxes were decided by Mamool or local usage. The Sayer duties were divided into Bharamarg and Chillermarg (transit on high and cross roads); Stull Bhurty (duties on exports or productions); and Kurg Pudy (Town duties), with other local taxes included under the head of Sayer. While taxation was thus

general as respects things, there were privileged classes and persons, who were altogether exempt from duties.

74. The Sayer was generally rented by Talooks, but for some years the whole Fouzdary of Chittledroog was rented to one individual. The renting system was continued till 1845-46, and in the following year the Sayer was placed under the management of public servants.

75. Since the assumption of the country, however, many taxes levied on caste and domestic customs and institutions, of a vexatious character, were gradually remitted.

76. In 1832-33 and 1833-34, duty upon grain was abolished. In 1835-36 the duty was taken off China Articles. In 1837-38, duty upon vegetables, fruit, plantain and jungle leaves, and on horses was discontinued. In 1838-39 duty upon fire-wood, grass, milk, sweetmeats, parched rice, butter-milk, elephants and fowls, was remitted. In 1841-42 an item termed Bazar Phusgy, which is a collection in kind from the renters of grain and other articles for erecting stalls on market days, was abolished.

77. In 1845-46, the duty upon cattle was abolished, and in 1847-48, duties on silk, on cotton, on all saccharine produce, and all transit duties, were abolished.

78. The following rules for the collection of Sayer were established in this Division :—

I. The Sayer duties on all but 38 articles are abolished.

II. Of the above 38 articles, six are made subject to an *ad-valorem* duty, as follows :

III. Stull Bhurty or export duty of 6 per cent. is levied on sooparee of inferior quality, produced in the Division and exported, besides the Kurg, or Town duty, on what is retained or consumed.

IV. Stull Bhurty, duty of 20 per cent. is levied on dry cocoanut, besides the consumption duty on it, which is also to be levied according to the existing Mamool.

V. A Bhurty duty of 30 per cent. is levied on date jaggery, besides the Kurg or Town duty, according to Mamool.

VI. A Bhurty of ¼ a Rupee per maund is levied on all tobacco, the produce of the Division, excepting in the talooks bordering on the Bellary District, where only two annas are to be levied, the produce being inferior in quality.

VII. Half a Rupee consumption duty on tobacco, imported into the Division.

VIII. A Bhurty duty of one Rupee per maund is levied on silk manufactured in the Division, both the transit and consumption duties being abolished. The silk of the other Divisions is allowed to pass free from duty. But if such Silk is retained in the Division beyond a limited time, it is subject to duty.

78. The total annual value of the remissions made in this Division under the head of Sayer is Rs. 1,49,879.

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79. A detailed list of all the Taxes abolished under this head, and under the heads of Revenue, Abkaree, Chillur Bob, Mohturpha, and Umroyee is appended to this Memorandum.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

LIST OF TAXES ABOLISHED OR REDUCED,

In the Mysore Territory, from the date of the appointment of the British Commission, namely, 18th October 1831 to the 30th June 1852, under the heads of Land Revenue, Customs, Abkaree and Miscellaneous.

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.	Chittledroog.	Ashtagram.	Nuggur.	Total.
	Under the head of Land Revenue.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Gunna Rewaz. The assessment on Sugar-cane lands.					
	Reduction in, amounting to	13847 1 5	2652 14 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	16520 0 3
2	Gunna Coolay. The assessment on Sugar land, imposed on the same land the year after the Sugar crop had been gathered, although the land was used for grain and not Sugar.					
	Reduction of this excessive tax by the sum of	1471 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1471 15 6
3	Gunna Mookoolay. The same kind of assessment, but at a reduced rate, for the same land the second year.					
	Reduction in	141 11 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	141 11 2
4	Shahtoot Rewaz. The assessment on Mulberry Plantations.					
	Reduction in	6733 8 1	338 13 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	7072 5 8
5	Punnay or Bittee Pyer. The whole crop raised upon Government Buttaye lands					

	by the forced and unpaid labour of the cultivator.															
	Total abolition of, to the amount of ..	698	1	11	0	0	0	10	2	11	0	0	0	708	4	10
6	*Kuppalay* Bowry Rewaz. The assessment upon lands, watered from wells worked by Bullocks.															
	Reduction in	361	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	6
7	Kayem Gootta. The rent of permanently assessed Villages.															
	Reduction in some instances	3366	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3366	14	7
8	Nareyul Sooparee Baug. The assessment upon Cocoanut and Areka Nut Gardens.															
	Reduction in some instances	0	0	0	2778	5	3	2623	10	10	0	0	0	5402	0	1
9	Turi Bunjur. The assessment on waste wet lands, forced upon the Ryots, but left uncultivated.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	247	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	9	0
10	Dhan Goota Nerikh. The arbitrary rate fixed by the Public Servants on the Government share of Paddy sold to the Ryots.															
	Reduction in	0	0	0	0	0	0	6578	13	1	0	0	0	6578	13	1
11	Woorvutta Tufrik. The forced contributions levied upon a Village, to make up the balances due by defaulters and deceased inhabitants.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4221	2	4	0	0	0	4221	2	4
12	Nugady Kywalee. The forced contributions levied upon the Ryots, by renters and Public Officers, the former on the plea of indemnifying themselves, the latter to make up the Revenue.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	12850	1	1	0	0	0	12850	1	1

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
13	Cuddayah. The forcing Grain upon Ryots at an unfair valuation.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2278	5	5	0	0	0	2278	5	5
14	Kut Malah. The compelling of Ryots to take up lands left by others, and registering the same in their names.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	11	7	0	0	0	179	11	7
15	Tore Malah. The same as the preceding without registry.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	14	0	0	0	0	328	14	0
16	Gunna Kabhadar Moksary. The partial extra assessment upon Sugar-cane lands peculiar to a few Villages.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	306	0	5	0	0	0	306	0	5
17	Todauya. The same as the preceding on Paddy lands in a few Villages.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	7	0	0	0	0	188	7	0
18	Checkra Punnay. The tax collected by contributions from the Villages on account of lands originally given in certain Villages to the inferior Village hereditary Officers for the cultivation of Chillies and Onions, and continued after those lands had been resumed.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	2	8	0	0	0	102	2	8

19	Hoga Mansegay. *The collection made from certain Ryots on Chillie and Tobacco lands left uncultivated.*												
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	5	10	0	0	0	57	5	10
20	*Wara Cuttoo.* The forced collection made from the Ryots upon lands in certain Villages nominally assigned to them, for Warum or Buttaye cultivation.												
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	3	10	0	0	0	23	3	10
21	Hoolgavul Terigee. The tax upon Sheep coming from the neighbouring District of Salem to Mysore, for the privilege of grazing on the road side.												
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	11	8	0	0	0	168	11	8
22	Thurs. The tax on the Ryots of one Village for the use of the waste land.												
	Aboliton of	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	15	6	0	0	0	16	15	6
23	Naniah Vutta. The fee collected by the Village Shroffs in some Villages, for assaying coins, subsequently appropriated by the Government.												
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	4
24	Kaylkay Badecay. The practice of Village Renters making up their losses in some Villages by begging; the profits of which were subsequently appropriated by the Government and made permanent item of revenue.												
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	9	0	0	0	13	11	9
25	Hetchegay. The extra tax collected from the Ryots in some places, in addition to the regular assessment.												
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	3

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
26	Shannuyah. The practice of the Government appropriating to its own use an amount equal to the private collections previously made from the Ryots in certain Villages by the Shanbogues or Village hereditary Accountants.															
	Partial abolition	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	11	8	0	0	0	44	11	8
27	Wullageray Hooloo Candayem. The tax exacted from the Ryots for nominally, not really, grazing their Cattle in the beds of Tanks, in some Villages.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	10	0	0	0	40	0	10
28	Gudday Hooloo Hana. The same as the above, for nominally grazing the margins of Paddy fields, in some Villages.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	7	11	0	0	0	29	7	11
29	Hooloo Coolee. The extra tax collected from shepherds in addition to the usual tax on Sheep, in some Villages.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	11	1
30	Pyer Guday. The tax collected on Ryots, on the plea of their having failed to cultivate Buttaye lands, made permanent in a Village or two.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	9	0	0	0	7	10	9
31	Varaha Surtee. The extra tax collected from															

	the Ryots, in a *Village or two*, upon each Pagoda of rent.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	9	0	0	0	1	6	9
32	*Dubbulattee.* The practice of unfairly measuring the Buttaye grain in favor of the Government by ten per cent.															
	Roossum. The practice of the Government seizing upon a portion of the Ryot's share of the produce of the Government lands after division was made.															
	Abolition of these two	25021	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25021	10	9
33	Undeerassee. The practice of the Government seizing upon a portion of the grain, the legitimate perquisite of the Village servants, in a few Villages.															
	Abolition of	98	5	5	113	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	10	0
34	Circar Ayah. The practice of the Government appropriating a portion of the Buttaye grain before its division between the Government and the Ryot.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	12080	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12080	12	2
35	Buttaye Kywullee. The practice of the Farmers of Buttaye grain levying on the Ryots certain sums on the plea of losses in their Contracts, subsequently appropriated by the Government, and made a permanent item of revenue.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	10502	13	5	0	0	0	10502	13	5
36	Buttaye Gunua Jastee Babut. The extra Money collection on Sugar-cane lands cultivated under the Buttaye system, in a few Villages.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	11	0	0	0	129	0	11

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
37	Boond Beej Warum. The name of the former system of sharing the crop with the Ryots, loss sustained upon commuting this into a money payment or duty.															
	Amounting to	0	0	0	0	0	0	1740	15	3	25210	9	2	26951	8	5
38	Koomury Koralayah. The assessment upon the cultivation of Forest lands in the Nuggur Division.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	7	9	362	7	9
39	Mainya Kanikay. The extra tax upon certain lands held by Washermen in the Cunkooppa Talook.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	7	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14	10
40	Hola Cundayah. The extra assessment on certain dry lands held by Police and Revenue Peons.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	27	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	12	2
41	Yairoo Kanikay. The extra assessment upon the ploughs of the Ryots in the time of the Jahageerdars of Sunkahully of the Mysore Talook, notwithstanding they possessed no lands.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	8	7	0	0	0	106	8	7
		51740	5	4	18247	6	5	42555	4	8	25573	0	11	138116	1	4

	Under the head of Sayer or Customs.																	
1	Bhoosa *Jirs* Hassil. The duty upon every kind of grain, consisting of seventeen varieties.																	
	Abolition of	96201	5	4	34519	8	5	55887	11	11	27741	10	5	214350	4	1		
2	Bazar Pusgay. The tax collected in kind by the renters of Customs upon the smaller articles brought to Weekly Markets.																	
	Abolition of	91	10	2	218	12	6	40	11	1	452	14	10	804	0	7		
3	China Kapada Hassil. The duty upon all European and China Piece Goods.																	
	Abolition of	336	8	5	21	8	6	1505	15	9	2	12	7	1866	13	3		
4	Joonay Cowbena Hassil. The duty upon the sale of old wooden materials.																	
	Abolition of	18	1	9	0	0	0	14	2	4	0	0	0	32	4	1		
5	Turkaree Hassil. The duty upon Vegetables of all kinds.																	
	Abolition of	653	2	1	153	0	1	1516	10	7	144	9	1	2167	5	10		
6	Phulphularee Hassil. The duty upon all kinds of fruits.																	
	Abolition of	1022	11	10	221	14	3	448	12	2	26	13	0	1720	3	3		
7	Kaylicha Pana Hassil. The duty upon Plantain leaves.																	
	Abolition of	89	15	0	0	6	1	11	13	8	0	0	0	102	2	9		
8	Puttravalee Pana Hassil. The duty upon the leaves of Trees used as plates for eating rice.																	
	Abolition of	153	5	11	1	7	10	0	0	0	5	0	6	159	14	3		
9	Turgina Donnigap Hassil. The duty upon Cups made of plantain and other leaves, used for holding liquids.																	
	Abolition of	7	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	9		

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
10	Cuddy Hassil. The duty upon Grass Brooms.															
	Abolition of	37	14	3	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	38	7	7
11	Luckdy Hassil. The duty on Fire-wood.															
	Abolition of	1541	13	8	401	7	10	1421	12	1	1	10	5	3366	12	0
12	Voolay gowth and Wallay gowth Hassil. The duty upon grass and straw, in some places.															
	Abolition of	111	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	13	8
13	Ghora Hassil. The duty upon Horses entering Towns for Sale.															
	Abolition of	97	14	7	12	14	2	230	9	1	0	0	0	341	5	10
14	Dhahee dood Hassil. The duty upon Milk and Butter-milk.															
	Abolition of	194	4	9	27	10	6	237	7	1	1	6	5	460	12	9
15	Chooroomooray Hassil. The duty on parched rice.															
	Abolition of	95	15	2	27	1	2	111	10	9	105	7	10	340	2	11
16	Chooray Hassil. The duty upon parched rice beaten flat.															
	Abolition of	19	0	6	3	10	9	22	0	5	29	14	3	74	9	11
17	Pootanee Hassil. The duty upon fried pulse.															
	Abolition of	30	4	3	67	8	6	204	1	2	57	5	1	359	3	0
18	Coomaday Hassil. The duty upon Fowls.															
	Abolition of	265	7	1	30	11	10	3	11	11	0	0	0	299	14	10
19	Unday Hassil. The duty upon Eggs.															
	Abolition of	9	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	3

20	*Bedur Seeligay Hassil.* The duty upon Bamboos split into small pieces and brought for sale into Towns and Villages.																
	Abolition of	37	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	15	9	
21	*Bedur Dubbagay Hassil.* The same, on Bamboos split into large pieces.																
	Abolition of	87	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	7	10	
22	*Moosala Hassil.* The peculiar duty upon rice pounders in a few Villages.																
	Abolition of	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	
23	Bundaree Bowla Hassil. The duty on leaves used in making the roofs of mud houses.																
	Abolition of	10	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	7	
24	Kuree Humbegay Hassil. The duty levied upon creepers, used for fastening the rafters of the roofs of huts.																
	Abolition of	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	
25	Yathada Cowrigay Hassil. The duty upon Pacottah posts.																
	Abolition of	5	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	5	
26	Boorgada Hassil. The duty on the wood of the large Cotton-tree, used for the manufacture of Toys.																
	Abolition of	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	
27	Dustah Hassil. The duty upon the handles of Pick-axes and Mamoties.																
	Abolition of	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	
28	Tadawullee Hassil. The duty on Palm leaves, used for writing on.																
	Abolition of	11	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	6	15	0	0	
29	Naugur Hassil. The duty upon Ploughs, in one or two Villages.																
	Abolition of	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P.
30	Gunna Sogay Hassil. The duty upon Sugar-cane leaves, used for thatching.															
	Abolition of	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4
31	Devanal Cuddyega Hassil. The duty upon Reeds, used for Pens and Fire-works.															
	Abolition of	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4
32	Sooparee Puttay Hassil. The duty upon Sooparee reapers.															
	Abolition of	7	9	6	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	7	12	1
33	Buckra woonah Hassil. The duty upon Sheeps' wool.															
	Abolition of	172	13	2	106	6	5	0	0	0	48	1.1	1	327	14	8
34	Boond Beenj Bharamarg Hassil. The transit duty upon Coffee.															
	Abolition of	2674	9	9	50	13	11	1	12	0	2954	10	2	5681	13	10
35	Danamar Hassil. The duty upon the sale of Cattle.															
	Abolition of	9603	13	10	4562	9	2	8069	8	6	5385	1	8	27621	1	2
36	Colsa Hassil. The duty upon Charcoal.															
	Abolition of	233	2	1	0	0	0	17	14	0	1	1	0	252	1	1
37	Phancha Hassil. The duty upon duck-weed, used in clarifying Sugar.															
	Abolition of	19	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	12	10
38	Puttur Hassil. The duty upon stones, used in foundations.															
	Abolition of	48	5	0	5	14	0	5	2	0	135	10	10	194	15	10

39	Gawnada Caderagay Hassil. The duty upon Oil Mill beams.																		
	Abolition of	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	10	1	14	10			
40	Gunna Beej Hassil. The duty upon Sugar-cane cuttings, for planting.																		
	Abolition of	14	14	5	0	0	0	36	3	9	18	14	3	70	0	5			
41	Tumbacco Koty. The Tobacco Monopoly.																		
	Abolition of	10259	13	9	769	5	6	12722	5	2	12310	4	1	36061	12	9			
42	Pawn Koty. The Betel-leaf Monopoly.																		
	Abolition of	14248	0	4	1160	4	11	3307	13	4	0	0	0	18716	2	7			
43	Sushkur Adicas. The tax upon street stalls erected in the Bangalore Cantonment Bazar.																		
	Abolition of	935	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	935	14	6			
44	Hutty Hassil. The duty upon Elephants brought for sale in the Towns.																		
	Abolition of	0	0	0	14	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	9			
45	Shady Hassil. The tax upon Marriage among certain Castes.																		
	Abolition of	0	0	0	504	3	3	3457	10	5	0	0	0	3961	13	8			
46	Koodekay Hassil. The tax upon Concubines.																		
	Abolition of	0	0	0	52	5	10	991	2	4	0	0	0	1043	8	2			
47	Bhoosa Puttady. The collections made in grain by the Sayer renters on market days.																		
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	664	9	3	44	11	9	709	5	0			
48	Sooparee Hassil. The duty upon Areka-nuts, in certain places.																		
	Reduction in	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	8	8	0	0	0	185	8	8			
49	Gool Hassil. The duty upon Jaggery in the Sakaroypatam Talook.																		
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	11	4	0	0	0	55	11	4			
50	Naryul Hassil. The duty upon Cocoanuts in certain places.																		
	Reduction in	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	11	0	0	0	21	2	11			

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
51	Mahunt Roossoom. Certain perquisites in money and grain levied upon Merchants by a person named Mahunt and subsequently appropriated by the Government.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4088	2	4	0	0	0	4088	2	4
52	Amdany Sayer. The collection in grain by the Sayer renters, at a certain rate per Bullock load, in addition to the Established Sayer duties.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	14	7	0	0	0	448	14	7
53	Sandal Uttre Hassil. The duty upon Sandal-wood Oil.															
	Abolition of	0	10	7	0	0	0	154	10	6	0	9	3	161	14	4
54	Coolmay Karakah Hassil. The duty upon Iron furnaces.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	6	1	0	0	0	253	6	1
55	Bennay Karukah. The duty upon Butter.															
	Abolition of	34	11	3	0	0	0	3	10	2	43	2	2	81	7	7
56	Pusraye. The tax upon petty Market Stalls.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1018	6	1	116	6	8	1134	12	9
57	Killay Durwaza Hassil. The duty upon certain articles on entering the Fort of Mysore.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	5	11	0	0	0	41	5	11

58	*Alvary Ookada Hassil.* The duty upon certain goods passing the Alvary Chowky near Mysore.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	12	0	0	0	0	290 12 0
59	Bharamarg Hassil. The established transit duties.													
	Abolition of	97214	13	4	71726	12	10	75343	12	11	27060	1	4	271345 8 5
60	Sthul Bhurty Hassil. The excise duties on certain articles.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	10649	9	10	8988	6	1	0	0	0	19637 15 11
61	Tumbaco Izardar Shurtee. The collections in money or in kind, made by the Tobacco Monopolist, for allowing Travellers to pass free of search.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1778	10	0	0	0	0	1778 10 0
62	Luckady Marga Hassil. The transit duty upon Cart loads of fire-wood.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	15	5	0	0	0	93 15 5
63	Rawno Gober Hassil. The duty upon dried cow-dung.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	4	0	0	0	2 9 4
64	Duryah Nimuck Hassil. The duty upon sea salt.													
	Abolition of	5205	5	2	1	7	0	4433	9	9	4044	6	10	13684 12 9
65	Buckra Hassil. The duty upon the sale of sheep.													
	Partial abolition of	1916	3	2	0	0	0	1929	1	9	0	0	0	3845 4 11
66	Soor Hassil. The duty upon the sale of swine.													
	Abolition of	209	13	1	12	10	2	97	7	0	0	0	0	316 14 3
67	Dhoopada Hulligay Hassil. The duty upon the Gum extracted from the Tree called Dhoopa.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	11	0	1	1	9 5 0

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
68	Maylaya Pussigay. The duty in kind upon articles not mentioned in the established Tariff.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	0	5	55	3	3	556	3	8
69	Shaindy Putha Hassil. The duty upon Date leaves.															
	Abolition of	5	7	6	0	0	0	9	15	3	0	0	0	15	6	9
70	Maynyadah Soonka. The tax upon certain Shops which were formerly free from the duty.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	11	0	0	0	2	3	11
71	Shaindy Puttadee. The tax upon Toddy Shops.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	1	0	0	0	5	13	1
72	Chauka Putha Hassil. The duty on Tea.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	9	4
73	Lokund and Foulad Guttie Hassil. The duty upon unwrought lumps of Iron and Steel.															
	Partial abolition of	1127	5	3	30	5	1	0	0	0	8816	8	8	8874	3	0
74	Bhunter Admi Hassil. The tax upon labourers of the Bhunters caste, coming from the Canara District for work.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	14	0	70	14	0
75	Halut. The excise duty upon Areka-nut, Pepper and Cardamoms.															
	Reduction of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21534	14	8	21534	14	8

76	Chuna Hassil. *The duty on Chunam.* Abolished	26	14	11	30	9	1	21	11	8	8	13	4	88	1	0
77	Chowloo *Muttee* Hassil. The duty upon *Fuller's earth.* *Abolished*	93	3	0	12	9	8	0	0	0	69	15	3	175	11	11
78	Aunay Jumboo Hassil. The duty upon the rushes eaten by Elephants. Abolished	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
79	Naryul Putha Hassil. The duty upon Cocoanut leaves. Abolished	41	12	7	0	0	0	1	9	3	0	0	0	43	5	10
80	Naryul Ropah Hassil. The duty upon Cocoanut plants. Abolished	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5
81	Naryul Beej Hassil. The duty upon Cocoanut sprouts. Abolished	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
82	Davenda Beej Hassil. The duty upon Wormwood seed. Abolished	16	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	2
83	Mooshkena Jolah Hassil. The duty upon the stalks and heads of Indian Corn. Abolished	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
84	Coombar Saman Hassil. The duty upon Earthen-ware. Abolished	0	4	0	0	0	0	18	15	0	3	14	11	23	1	11
85	Marada Rungina Saman Hassil. The duty upon colored Toys. Abolished	30	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	11	36	0	6
86	Dooddenal Hassil. The duty upon Copper coins. Abolished	2	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	8

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
87	Yerundy Hindy Hassil. The tax upon Castor-oil cakes. Abolished	3	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	8
88	Toomby Chuckka Hassil. The duty upon Mimosa bark, used in making Arrack. Abolished	96	7	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	2	13	10	102	8	0
89	Muddy Chuckka Hassil. The duty upon the red colouring bark of the Moriunda. Abolished	11	8	2	38	9	10	0	13	9	0	0	0	50	15	9
90	Puply Chuckka Hasil. The duty upon the yellow colouring bark, supposed to be of a variety of Ventilago. Abolished	37	8	2	68	2	1	3	1	8	356	6	0	465	2	0
91	Puthunga Chuckka Hassil. The duty upon the light red colouring bark of the Sapan. Abolished	10	2	1	1	13	7	0	3	8	2	10	6	14	13	10
92	Sona Chuckka Hassil. The duty upon another red coloring bark. Abolished	4	14	9	3	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	6
93	Lavunga Chuckka Hassil. The duty upon Cinnamon. Abolished	18	9	6	0	2	4	0	4	8	0	1	1	19	1	7
94	Feringee Chuckka Hassil. The duty upon China root. Abolished	10	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	11	2	11

95	Gundhada Chuckka Hassil. The duty upon Sandal-wood chips. Abolished	4	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14	13	11
96	Huttee Beej Hassil. The duty upon cotton seed. Abolished	13	11	11	23	0	9	0	0	4	54	9	9	91	6	9
97	Sanaba Beej Hassil. The duty upon the seed of the plant called Sun crotolaria Juncea. Abolished	9	14	19	16	11	11	0	0	0	2	12	0	29	6	9
98	Poondy Beej Hassil. The duty upon the seed of sour Greens. Abolished	4	10	10	2	1	9	0	0	0	0	9	8	7	6	3
99	Neely Beej Hassil. The duty upon Indigo seed. Abolished	21	4	1	9	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	8	4
100	Hoonsee Beej Hassil. The duty upon Tamarind-stones. Abolished	0	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
101	Ilpa Beej Hassil. The duty upon the seed of the Bassia. Abolished	50	8	6	23	4	4	0	3	6	0	0	0	74	0	4
102	Ugsee Beej Hassil. The duty upon linseed. Abolished.	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	4	8	1	10	2
103	Coosumbee Beej Hassil. The duty upon saffron-seed. Abolished	4	14	4	4	5	5	30	14	3	11	12	4	51	14	4
104	Gowly Beej Hassil. The duty upon the seed of an arnamatic plant not described. Abolished	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	1
105	Chippely Beej Hassil. The duty upon the seed of the Cocculus Indicus. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	5	1	11	5

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
106	Tuggerchee Beej Hassil. The duty upon the seed of a species of a Cassia.															
	Abolished	22	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	22	12	7
107	Hoongy Beej Hassil. The duty upon the seed of the Robinia Mitis.															
	Partially abolished	0	0	0	22	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	12	7
108	Calanalaka Beej Hassil. The duty upon the seed of Dolichos Prurieus.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	2	1	15	2
109	Garoo Beej Hassil. The duty upon Cashu Nuts.															
	Abolished	26	13	1	2	14	6	1	3	4	21	3	10	52	2	9
110	Garena Hassil. The duty upon marking Nuts.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	1	6	8	1	8	5
111	Gudaba Hassil. The duty upon Asses.															
	Abolished	8	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	8
112	Janoo Toopah Hassil. The duty upon Honey.															
	Abolished	49	2	7	3	14	1	24	4	4	6	5	6	83	10	6
113	Janoo Maneda Hassil. The duty upon Wax.															
	Abolished	74	5	8	7	9	5	17	1	5	296	5	6	395	6	6
114	Chirunjee Kuddy Hassil. The duty upon the bark of a Medicinal plant.															
	Abolished	2	13	8	71	5	2	0	0	0	6	4	1	80	6	11

115	Kuppela Rung Bookny Hassil. The duty upon the Kopela powder dye.																	
	Abolished	173	3	1	25	5	2	0	5	5	13	11	10	212	9	6		
116	Coosoombee Phool Hassil. The duty upon saffron flowers.																	
	Abolished	43	12	7	17	3	5	0	0	0	15	2	0	176	2	9		
117	Neely Hassil. The duty upon Indigo.																	
	Partially abolished	0	0	0	98	7	6	0	0	0	17	15	8	86	7	2		
118	Ingleka Hassil. The duty upon Vermillion.																	
	Abolished	27	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	27	1	7		
119	Kavee Puttur Hassil. The duty upon a pink-colored stone.																	
	Abolished	0	9	5	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	6	2	6	2	8		
120	Sauboon Hassil. The duty upon country soap.																	
	Abolished	0	1	7	4	9	2	60	14	10	11	5	2	15	15	11		
121	Naryul Russee Hassil. The duty upon Coir rope.																	
	Abolished	84	12	0	23	11	0	60	14	10	45	14	10	215	4	8		
122	Kamarada Nauroo Hassil. The duty upon rope made of the fibrous bark of a kind of black wood.																	
	Abolished	0	0	0	7	4	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	11	8	4		
123	Sanabena Nauroo Hassil. The duty upon rope of the sun.																	
	Abolished	53	3	6	46	0	2	4	2	6	150	9	7	253	15	9		
124	Maydur Saman Hassil. The duty upon Bamboo Mats and Baskets.																	
	Abolished	251	5	0	29	8	0	143	6	5	54	2	2	478	5	7		
125	Cumbly Thagah Hassil. The duty upon woolen thread used for Cumblies.																	
	Abolished	8	11	5	0	0	0	12	13	5	0	0	0	1	8	10		

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P
126	Sundook Hassil. The duty upon wooden boxes. Abolished	6	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	11
127	Maje Hassil. The duty upon Tables. Abolished	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
128	Koorsee Hassil. The duty upon Chairs. Abolished	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
129	Palunga Hassil. The duty upon Cots. Abolished	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
130	Metye Hassil. The duty upon sweetmeats. Abolished	22	6	5	17	14	11	0	0	0	1	12	6	42	1	10
131	Jungly Yerundy Hassil. The duty upon the wild Castor Oil Seed. Abolished	0	0	0	0	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11
132	Sauseva Hassil. The duty upon Mustard seed. Abolished	75	3	3	89	13	7	47	9	1	85	1	4	297	11	3
133	Kajoor Hassil. The duty upon dry Dates. Abolished	41	12	4	31	7	7	5	12	8	126	13	9	205	14	4
134	Bajay Hassil. The duty upon Orris root. Abolished	1	4	0	24	12	6	0	0	0	1	5	8	27	6	2
135	Lavungah Hassil. The duty upon Cloves. Abolished	139	13	4	27	6	10	0	0	0	18	12	3	186	0	5
136	Sont Hassil. The duty upon dried ginger. Abolished	31	7	7	76	15	10	6	15	7	22	6	3	137	13	3

137	Jauputtree Hassil. The duty upon mace. Abolished	35	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	7	38 11 6
138	Joyphul Hassil. The duty upon Nutmegs. Abolished	88	14	0	0	8	6	0	0	2	0	4	1	90 5 8
139	Badam Hassil. The duty upon Almonds. Abolished	23	3	4	0	7	6	0	0	0	7	2	1	30 12 11
140	Gundhuk Hassil. The duty upon Sulphur. Abolished	22	4	10	14	12	2	1	1	9	8	6	1	46 8 10
141	Rallada Hassil. The duty upon the resin of the Shorea Robusta, used for pitch. Abolished	11	8	6	34	7	9	16	2	4	8	12	0	70 14 7
142	Tamba Hassil. The duty upon Copper. Abolished	129	4	6	27	8	8	18	9	7	26	9	2	20 15 11
143	Hithala Hassil. The duty upon Brass. Abolished	46	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	46 14 9
144	Seesa Hassil. The duty upon Lead. Abolished	16	0	6	1	13	11	0	0	0	28	11	5	46 9 10
145	Thuggur Hassil. The duty upon Tin. Abolished	51	5	5	3	15	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	56 3 9
146	Nava Saggara Hassil. The duty upon Salamoniac. Abolished	7	12	5	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	12	3	21 9 1
147	Chowry Coodul Hassil. The duty upon the hair of the Thibet Ox, used for chowries. Abolished	24	4	11	42	8	2	0	5	8	98	8	5	165 11 2
148	Ujivan Hassil. The duty upon the seed of Bishop's weed. Abolished	6	1	1	2	6	2	3	2	0	20	14	1	32 7 4
149	Coorunga Phuttur Hassil. The duty upon Emery or Adamantine spar. Abolished	0	0	0	7	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 3 6

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
150	Nalakadala kayee Hassil. The duty upon the ground nut.															
	Partially abolished	0	0	0	23	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	13	6
151	Goud Hassil. The duty upon Gun.															
	Abolished	47	8	4	30	3	2	1	2	7	64	10	7	143	8	8
152	Hussee Sontee Hassil. The duty upon green ginger.															
	Abolished	32	7	7	54	14	4	62	3	10	10	13	5	160	7	2
153	Keranee Pussara Hassil. The duty upon certain Drugs in the Shops of Native Druggists.															
	Partially abolished	0	0	0	3192	14	7	81	12	7	0	0	0	3274	11	2
154	Kuskus Hassil. The duty upon Poppy seeds.															
	Partially abolished	0	0	0	39	15	7	0	0	0	5	3	9	45	3	4
155	Thauty Gool Hassil. The duty upon the Jaggery of Palmyra trees.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	1	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	6
156	Shendy Gool Hassil. The duty upon Date Jaggery.															
	Partially abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	2	1	69	2	1
157	Nool Huggada Hassil. The duty upon cotton rope.															
	Abolished	12	4	8	3	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	3
158	Muchee Hassil. The duty upon Fish.															
	Partially abolished	0	0	0	15	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	12	6

159	Ganjah Hassil. *The duty upon the Ganjah plant leaves.* *Partially abolished*	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	34	13	8	37 1 9
160	*Woorla Gudday* Hassil. The duty upon *Potatoes.* *Abolished*	0	0	0	16	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	16 2 4
161	*Muggaly Barina* Hassil. The duty upon a certain green root used for Pickles. Abolished	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1 0
162	Tatt Putty Hassil. The duty upon Gunny. Partially abolished	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 7 6
163	Eesul Hoola Hassil. The duty upon the winged white-ants, when collected and sold for food. *Abolished*	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 13 2
164	Chuttry Sooryapunnada Hassil. The duty upon Umbrellas. Abolished	90	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	91 3 4
165	Sharaub Hassil. The duty upon Arrack. Abolished	17	2	5	0	6	2	0	0	0	14	10	4	32 2 11
166	Shendy Hassil. The duty upon Toddy. Abolished	1042	8	9	0	0	0	71	0	4	14	6	8	1127 15 9
167	Kudya Kara Hassil. The duty upon Native Caustic. Abolished	2	15	7	1	2	10	0	0	0	0	11	3	4 13 8
168	Lak Hassil. The duty upon Sealing-wax. Abolished	21	0	8	193	8	1	29	5	0	39	15	5	283 13 2
169	Athody Hassil. The duty upon Hides. Partially abolished	0	0	0	42	9	5	0	0	0	81	12	3	124 5 8
170	Shendy Boreya Hassil. The duty upon Date Mats. Abolished	65	10	1	26	4	10	34	15	0	23	10	11	150 8 10

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
171	Bhaug Furokt Hassil. The duty upon the sale of Gardens.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	55	8	6	50	8	6	0	0	0	106	1	0
172	Hossa Bundy Hassil. The duty upon new Carts.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	69	5	8	0	0	0	29	3	5	98	9	1
173	Jumkhana Hassil. The duty upon Carpets.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	2	15	5	7	5	6
174	Jore Hassil. The duty upon leather shoes.															
	Abolished	40	14	7	7	1	6	0	14	8	0	0	0	48	14	9
175	Mundalega Hassil. The duty upon Straw Mats.															
	Abolished	109	11	5	0	0	11	4	1	7	0	0	0	113	13	11
176	Athymadhoorada Hassil. The duty upon Liquorice.															
	Abolished	7	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	1	10	0	0
177	Ageeloo Chuckka Hassil. The duty upon bastard Sandal-wood.															
	Abolished	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	14	11	1	8	2	8	12	3
178	Apheem Hassil. The duty upon Opium.															
	Partially abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	0	5	15	0
179	Aswagundhy Hassil. The duty upon the Medicinal plant Physalis flexuosa.															
	Abolished	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7	6
180	Umba Huldee Hassil. The duty upon a certain species of Turmeric.															
	Abolished	1	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	6	6

181	*Ukkul Kurrah Hassil.* The duty upon a Medicinal Drug so called. *Abolished*	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	2	4
182	*Katuc Roheny Hassil.* The duty upon *Black Hellebore.* *Abolished*	3	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	3	9	10
183	*Khuchora Hassil.* The duty upon a fragrant root, Circuma Zerembek. *Abolished*	4	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	4	12	0
184	*Kafoor Hassil.* The duty upon Camphor. *Abolished*	147	9	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	17	6	0	165	6	9
185	*Coomkoomakasery Hassil.* The duty upon Meadow Saffron. *Abolished*	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	3	10	7
186	*Guddha meray Hassil.* The duty upon Cubebs. *Abolished*	3	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	9	8
187	*Kunga Chendra Hassil.* The duty upon the powder of Red Lead. *Abolished*	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	12	2	5
188	*Gopy Chundun Hassil.* The duty upon Yellow Ochre. *Abolished*	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	6	1	23	2	11
189	*Gowry Pashana Hassil.* The duty upon Arsenic. *Abolished*	48	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	48	8	9
190	*Chindy Hassil.* The duty upon Rags. *Abolished*	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	2	4	10
191	*Jeerah Hassil.* The duty upon Cummin-seed. *Partially abolished*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	8	86	0	8
192	*Thegudy Hassil.* The duty upon certain Medicinal herbs. *Abolished*	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	3	6

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
193	Dalchinee Utter Hassil. The duty upon Cassia Oil.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
194	*Drachsha Hassil.* The duty upon Grapes.															
	Abolished	38	8	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	19	13	5	58	8	1
195	Nall Mekh Hassil. The duty upon Horse shoe nails.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	100	1	5	0	0	0	5	1	8	105	3	1
196	Nimbchay Thale Hassil. The duty upon *Margosa*-seed Oil.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2
197	Neshany Muggoo Hassil. The duty upon Cassia Buds.															
	Abolished	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	9	38	0	0
198	Phatkha Hassil. The duty upon Alum.															
	Abolished	32	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	40	2	8
199	Piply Hassil. The duty upon long Pepper.															
	Abolished	17	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	17	12	5
200	Posht Hassil. The duty upon Poppy heads.															
	Abolished	2	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	12	11
201	Baligara Hassil. The duty upon Borax.															
	Abolished	41	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	7	8	62	13	6
202	Bada Somp Hassil. The duty upon Caraway-seed.															
	Abolished	5	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	6	4	8

203	Barrood Hassil. The duty upon Gunpowder. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	8	7
204	Byagaday Hassil. The duty upon colored paper. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	11	4
205	Bhuddra Mooshty. The duty upon a Medicinal herb. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	3	9
206	Moyphul Hassil. The duty upon Gall-nuts. Abolished	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	3	7
207	Moordarsing Hassil. The duty upon Litharge. Abolished.	3	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	9	5
208	Myle Totum Hassil. The duty upon Verdigris. Abolished	23	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	24	4	2
209	Mody Hassil. The duty upon the thick part of the long Pepper Vine. Abolished	8	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	8	10	6
210	Ruskurpoor Hassil. The duty upon Corrosive Sublimate. Abolished	14	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	4	8
211	Lobhana Hassil. The duty levied upon Benzoin. Abolished	181	4	7	0	0	0	12	4	3	13	13	3	207	6	1
212	Voyoovelungah Hassil. The duty upon a species of pepper plant used for Medicinal purposes. Abolished	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	1	5	4
213	Sala Miseree. The duty upon Salop. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
214	Saleras Hassil. The duty upon a fragrant root.															
	Abolished	0	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	10
215	Dooppy Combena Hassil. The duty upon *Elk-horns.*															
	Abolished	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	7	4	7	1
216	Syndhava Lavana Hassil. The duty upon Rock Salt imported from Sinde.															
	Abolished	0	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	11
217	Soona Mookhy Hassil. The duty upon Senna leaves.															
	Abolished	3	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	9
218	Hury Dulo Hassil. The duty upon Orpiment.															
	Abolished	4	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	5	4	2
219	Jug Hassil. The duty upon Assafœtida.															
	Abolished	30	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	3	8	34	13	8
220	Nava Chowbeena Hassil. The duty upon new Beams.															
	Partially abolished	120	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	9	9	498	6	6
221	Iogee Sirunjam Hassil. The duty upon *play-things.*															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	11	18	0	11
222	Dhavaly Hassil. The duty upon white Cumblies.															
	Partially abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	9	6	13	9

223	Nadikut Hassil. The duty upon waist-bands.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0 3 9
224	Numdah Hassil. The duty upon Numdahs.													
	Abolished	12	9	10	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	12	1	1 5 8
225	Padumputty Hassil. The duty upon Canvas.													
	Abolished	21	11	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	34	3	0	57 1 4
226	Palkee Bombena Hassil. The duty upon Bamboo poles for Palanqueens.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	5	4	25 5 4
227	Bugeny Mekh Hassil. The duty upon Palm wood-pegs.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	11	2 15 11
228	Bundookh Hassil. The tax upon Match-locks.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	5	7 1 5
229	Belavar Saman Hassil. The duty upon Glass-ware.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0 5 4
230	Bendu Hassil. The duty upon Pith.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	4	8 13 4
231	Bethada Saman. The duty upon Rattan Baskets.													
	Abolished	7	15	11	0	0	0	1	7	7	11	11	1	21 2 7
232	Kalabut Corah Hassil. The duty upon Gold lace.													
	Abolished	1	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1 15 6
233	Gudy Unoopoor Hassil. The duty on the frontier of certain chowkies, in addition to the duty mentioned in the Tariff Tables.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1174	5	7	1174 5 7

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
234	Tholala Kulloo Hassil. The duty upon Grinders.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	45	15	7	46	2	6
235	Rashum Hassil. The duty upon Raw Silk.															
	Partially abolished	3	0	7	393	5	7	0	0	0	177	6	11	573	13	1
236	Korah Kaugud Hassil. The duty upon coarse paper.															
	Partially abolished	17	8	4	49	15	9	0	0	0	47	9	0	115	1	1
237	Thayly Hassil. The duty upon Castor Oil.															
	Partially abolished	1064	7	9	44	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1109	4	5
238	Rooyee Hassil. The duty upon Cotton.															
	Partially abolished	3092	8	9	9258	5	8	194	5	2	2761	13	10	15294	1	5
239	Dhagha Hassil. The duty upon Cotton Thread.															
	Partially abolished	2262	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2262	0	10
240	Gool Sukkur Hassil. The duty upon Sugar and Jaggery.															
	Partially abolished	12003	1	6	3530	0	10	0	0	0	31581	10	2	35134	12	6
241	Pundy Naru Hassil. The duty upon Hempbark.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	25	13	7	0	0	0	1	2	8	27	0	3
242	Beed Hassil. The duty upon Iron and Steel filings used in fire-works.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	8	4	8	10

243	Balapada Hassil. The duty upon Pot-stone and Slate.																	
	Abolished	0	0	0		1	9	10	0	0	0		0	2	4		1	12	2
244	Deekee Manly Hassil. The duty upon a certain medicinal herb.																	
	Abolished	0	1	9		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4		0	2	1
245	Sha Jeerah Hassil. The duty upon a species of Carraway-seed.																	
	Abolished	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4	0		0	4	0
246	Houge Hindee Hassil. The duty upon the refuse of the Oil-seeds of the Hungee Tree. Galedup arboria.																	
	Abolished	103	3	7		5	8	0	0	2	3		25	4	4		136	0	2
247	Marada Mariga Hassil. The duty upon *Wooden-vessels.*																	
	Abolished	2	4	1		0	0	0	0	1	9		7	11	10		1	10	8
248	Hant Haly. The duty upon persons who passed a particular Cuttah in the Nuggur Division, swinging the arms.																	
	Abolished	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		51	8	0		51	8	0
249	Hurdah Hassil. The duty upon Ink-nuts or Terminalia Chebula.																	
	Abolished	11	11	4		24	11	3	16	15	4		4	4	11		57	10	10
250	Kadatah Hassil. The duty upon Books made of Cloth, with a composition of Charcoal and Gum and used for writing instead of Slate. Abolished	1	4	3		0	0	0	0	0	0		2	6	7		3	10	10
251	Yerundy. The duty upon Lamp Oil-seeds.																	
	Partial abolition	0	0	0		0	0	0	22	11	3		0	0	0		22	11	3
252	Mirsingah. The duty upon Chillies.																	
	Partial abolition	0	0	0		0	0	0	298	8	1		0	0	0		298	8	1
253	Zumeenkarka. The tax upon the Ryots of certain Talook in lieu of sayer duties																	

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
	upon the sale of the produce of their lands from which they were exempted.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	7	7	108	7	7
254	Abbrakah. The duty upon Talc.															
	Abolished	17	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	14	3
255	Anaruss Pool. The duty upon a Drug (Illicium Buisatum.)															
	Abolished	2	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	7
256	Ajah Moda. The duty upon another species of Carraway.															
	Abolished	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
257	Anna Bhady. The duty upon a Medicinal substance.															
	Abolished	5	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	8
258	Pay Jootwah. The duty upon a Drug.															
	Abolished	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
259	Aulay Beej. The duty upon a kind of seed.															
	Abolished	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
260	Kunchoo. The duty upon Bell-metal.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
261	Angoor Numuck. The duty upon Cream of Tartar.															
	Abolished.	0	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11
262	Uccrode. The duty upon Walnut.															
	Abolished	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4

263	Vollay Unjoor. The duty upon dry Figs. Abolished	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
264	Indra Sitoo. The duty upon a Medicinal plant. Abolished	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
265	Esubgoal. The duty upon a Medicinal seed, Plantago Ispaghul. Abolished	4	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	1
266	Kaulay Jeerah. The duty upon black Cummin-seed. Abolished	5	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	9
267	Bavoo Joolab. The duty upon a Medicinal substance. Abolished	17	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	9	2
268	Coogatay Kayee. The duty upon a Medicinal nut. Abolished	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1
269	Kinnary Puttah. The duty upon a Medicinal bark. Abolished	5	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	7
270	Khy Podavaly. The duty upon Colocynth. Abolished	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
271	Karuk Boogadah. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
272	Kushtoory. The duty upon Musk. Abolished	1	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	1
273	Kurpoor Sillah Suttoo. The duty upon Gypsum paxa used to cleanse ulcers. Abolished	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
274	Coty Chundah. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	2	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	10
275	Coast. The duty upon a Drug, (Costus Arabicus.) Abolished	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
276	Cungoondy Beej. The duty upon a Medicinal seed.															
	Abolished	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
277	Kauk Mory Beej. The duty upon a Medicinal seed, (Menispermun Coculus.)															
	Abolished	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
278	Khoorasamy Ujjivan. The duty upon Henbane seed.															
	Abolished	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
279	Landy. The duty upon narrow Tape.															
	Abolished	8	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	6
280	Kedagurysy. The duty upon a Medicinal root.															
	Abolished	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
281	Sanla Prorna. The duty upon a Drug.															
	Abolished	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
282	Kull-naur. The duty upon a mineral.															
	Abolished	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
283	Gunna and Wood Buty. The duty upon Pastile perfume sticks.															
	Abolished	37	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	14	10
284	Gunt Bharungy. The duty upon a Medicinal wood.															
	Abolished	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3

285	Geja Kippaly. The duty upon a species of long pepper. Abolished	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
286	Gauroo Lavanah. The duty upon salt extracted from soda crystalized. Abolished	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
287	Goolaby Phool. The duty upon dry Rose flowers. Abolished	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
288	Gurochana. The duty upon the biliary concretion in the stomach of an Ox (Calculous Cysticus,) which is used as a Medicine. Abolished	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
289	Naraly Beej. The duty upon the seed of the Newel Tree. Abolished	1	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	11
290	Chaveyah. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
291	Cheroyet. The duty upon Cheraita. Abolished	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3
292	Chowla Muttee. The duty upon impure soda. Abolished	157	11	11	0	0	0	3	13	1	0	0	0	161	9	0
293	Chilla Beenj. The duty upon water clearing nut (Strychnos potatorum.) Abolished	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
294	Choornada Guddah. The duty upon a bulbous Medicinal plant. Abolished	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
295	Chittra Moolum. The duty upon a blistering herb (Plumbago Zeylanica.) Abolished	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8
296	Napaul Beenj. The duty upon Croton-seed. Abolished	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
297	Jatah Momsy. The duty upon a Drug (Cyperus stolonifierus.)															
	Abolished	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6
298	Jafrah Beenj. The duty upon Anatto seed.															
	Abolished	11	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	3
299	Goremedy Beenj. The duty upon a Medicinal seed (Acalypha Indica.)															
	Abolished	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
300	Jungal Puchay. The duty upon Sub-acetate of Lead.															
	Abolished	3	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	9
301	Nimbachy Beenj. The duty upon Margosa seed.															
	Abolished	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
302	Thavacksheera. The duty upon a Medicinal milky substance.															
	Abolished	0	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11
303	Thaundra Valah. The duty upon a Drug.															
	Abolished	1	14	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	7
304	Thauray Koyee. The duty upon a Drug.															
	Abolished	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
305	Thalees Puttree. The duty upon a Drug.															
	Abolished	7	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	9
306	Dhoopa Davadanroo. The duty upon a															

	Medicinal bark, (Erythroxylon Arcolatum.)																
	Abolished	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1
307	Thanlaka. The duty upon Yellow Orpiment.																
	Abolished	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9
308	Thungadoo Chucka. The duty upon Cassia bark.																
	Abolished	62	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	7	10
309	Thoongy Guddah. The duty upon a bulbous drug (Cyperus Juncifolius.)																
	Abolished	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
310	Thuckolah. The duty upon a Medicinal bark.																
	Abolished	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
311	Heray Choor. The duty upon a Drug.																
	Abolished	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
312	Sownty Beenj. The duty upon the seed of Cucumbers.																
	Abolished.	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
313	Shenk Ierah. The duty upon a Drug.																
	Abolished	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
314	Doompay Rashmy. The duty upon a Medicinal root.																
	Abolished	2	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	10
315	Dodda Marada Chucka. The duty upon a Medicinal bark (Ailanthus excelsa.)																
	Abolished	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
316	Sherk Soottoo. The duty upon a Drug.																
	Abolished	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5
317	Nagakasary. The duty upon a Drug (Mesuaferrea.)																
	Abolished	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
318	Nawar. The duty upon Tape used for Cots.															
	Abolished	20	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	14	8
319	Nunjy Chucka. The duty upon a Drug.															
	Abolished	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
320	Bavena Chenka. The duty upon Mimosa bark.															
	Abolished	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
321	Nakah. The duty upon an odoriferous Drug.															
	Abolished	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
322	Peshty Beenj. The duty upon a Medicinal seed.															
	Abolished	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
323	Puchakaupoor. The duty upon a species of Camphor.															
	Abolished	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	13	9	0	0	0	5	14	10
324	Paukum Puppoo. The duty upon a Drug.															
	Abolished	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6
325	Pauda Russa. The duty upon Quick-silver.															
	Abolished	30	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	12	2
326	Poottrajeevy Mony. The duty upon a kind of seed colored black and red.															
	Abolished	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

327	Paul Thoottum. The duty upon white lead. Abolished	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
328	Rama Hoovoo. The duty upon a Medicinal flower. Abolished	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
329	Pethuck Roheny. The duty upon the substance from which red ink is made. Abolished	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
330	Pothy Billay. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
331	Papetha. The duty upon a drug. Abolished	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
332	Bevoo Narah. The duty upon thongs made of sheep's skin. Abolished	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	9	0
333	Bedah Lavanah. The duty upon a kind of salt. Abolished	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
334	Bajamaga Chucka. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
335	Bannunty Bolah. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
336	Bedooroo Ooppoo. The duty upon Bamboo Potash. Abolished	0	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	15	11
337	Muthee Chucka. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	13	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	12	6
338	Munjishtee. The duty upon a Drug, (Rubia Manjith.) Abolished	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
339	Gunnada Cooky. The duty upon the residuum, after extracting Oil from certain seeds. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	8	0	0	0	5	5	8

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P.
340	Mydah Lakady. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	0	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5
341	Mootkada Hoovoo. The duty upon the flowers of Butea frondosa. *Abolished*	1	15	5	0	0	0	1	9	11	0	0	0	3	9	4
342	Moody Vaulay. The duty upon a fragrant root. Abolished	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
343	Mony Shelah. The duty upon red Arsenic. Abolished	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
344	Moosunbram. The duty upon Aloes. *Abolished*	1	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	10
345	Mujjegy Guddah. The duty upon a bulbous Drug. Abolished	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
346	Maun Pasoopoo. The duty upon a kind of Turmeric. Abolished	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
347	Mogarale. The duty upon Oil made from the flowers of Pandanas Odoratissima. Abolished	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
348	Mukhee. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
349	Rauly Chucka. The duty upon a Medicinal root. Abolished.	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4

350	Roomee Mushtuck. The duty upon Mastick. Abolished	11	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 9 2
351	Rass Sindhoar. The duty upon a preparation of Mercury. Abolished	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 12 1
352	Raodracksha. The duty upon a kind of Beads. Abolished	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 4
353	Ruckta Bolah. The duty upon a kind of Myrrh. Abolished	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 12 3
354	Lavanchah. The duty upon Cuscuss. Abolished	22	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22 9 0
355	Lohay. The duty upon a kind of metal. Abolished	113	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113 4 11
356	Lother Chucka. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	4	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 15 1
357	Vesha Baoddy. The duty upon a Drug, (Sidalanceolata.) Abolished	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 3 4
358	Vujjrah. The duty upon Glue. Abolished	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 7 2
359	Sumoodra Paulah. The duty upon a Drug, (Convolvulus Speciosus.) Abolished	0	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 8 10
360	Suttoo. The duty upon Pewter. Abolished	52	15	8	0	0	0	1	7	4	0	0	0	54 7 0
361	Soormah. The duty upon Antimony. Abolished	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 5 0
362	Noy Tolasee Beenj. The duty upon a Medicinal seed. Abolished	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 7

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
363	Salah Misry. The duty upon Rennet. Abolished	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4
364	Samoodra Noray. The duty upon Cuttle fish. Abolished	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	2
365	Sogady Baroo. The duty upon Sarsaparilla. Abolished	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
366	Havalada Baroo. The duty upon a Medicinal root. Abolished	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
367	Budanah. The duty upon a Medicinal Gum. Abolished	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
368	Hoormunjee Beej. The duty upon a red seed for dying silk. Abolished	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
369	Haul Muddy. The duty upon a Gum. Abolished	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
370	Putcha Soppoo. The duty upon a kind of leaves. Abolished	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6
371	Pudma Kasary. The duty upon a kind of leaves. Abolished	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
372	Saffade. The duty upon a Dye. Abolished	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

373	Nalay Koombalay. The duty upon a Drug, (Gmelina asiatica.)																
	Abolished	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
374	Bhoochunmda Guddah. The duty upon a Drug.																
	Abolished	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
375	Hoole Mauvena Chucka. The duty upon a Medicinal bark.																
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	
376	Nool Sabarah. The duty upon Bullock saddles.																
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	7	
377	Joolay Saman. The duty upon Weaver's working tools.																
	Abolished	15	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	1	
378	Puckally Boodly. The duty upon leather water bags.																
	Abolished	18	2	1	0	0	0	13	10	5	0	0	0	31	12	6	
379	Hulsundy. The duty upon a species of pulse.																
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	0	0	0	0	15	8	
380	Khaparale. The duty upon Tiles.																
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	8	0	0	0	11	7	8	
381	Sumpungy Muggoo. The duty upon the buds of Chumpacah Tree.																
	Abolished	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
382	Kulliyanee Shayee. The duty upon certain sweetmeats, prepared in small balls.																
	Abolished	46	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	8	11	
383	Buttahs. The duty upon sweet-meats, prepared in small flat plates.																
	Abolished	64	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	12	11	

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
384	Kaul Bhoot Sauker. The duty upon a variety of Dolls made of Sugar. Abolished	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
385	Sauker Ketchoo. The duty upon the sediment left after the manufacture of Sugar. Abolished	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
386	Nirgoonjee Beej. The duty upon the seed of a Medicinal plant. Abolished	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
387	Nunjina Beej. The duty upon the seed of a Medicinal plant. Abolished	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
388	Ilpy Yennay. The duty upon the oil of Bassia seed. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	0	0	0	0	12	5
389	Damer. The duty upon a species of Resin. Abolished	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
390	Keunary Guddah. The duty upon a bulbous Medicinal plant. Abolished	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
391	Murah Gujjah. The duty upon a Drug. Abolished	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
392	Gujjiny Utter. The duty upon a Medicinal plant. Abolished	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9

393	Ingalada Hunnoo. The duty upon the fruit of a Medicinal plant.																		
	Abolished	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
394	Adurully Woodoo. The duty upon a fragrant Drug.																		
	Abolished	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
395	Tumbacoo Gooly Cundayem. The tax levied upon Tobacco plants in certain Talooks.																		
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	7	0	0	0	7	9	7			
396	Ezara Kywaly. A tax levied to indemnify the Sayer Contractor, in certain places, for his losses, afterwards made a permament Cirkar tax.																		
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	15	11	0	0	0	150	15	11			
397	Vadagayee. A tax imposed upon all persons breaking a Cocoanut for worship in a Temple in the Muddoor Talook.																		
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	9	4			
398	Sunnedhy Golaka. A tax upon all people visiting the small Davustans for worship in the Nunjengode Talook.																		
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	7			
399	Coodry Vahana. The duty upon the sale of wooden Horses for carrying Deities.																		
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	10	0	0	0	4	5	10			
400	Cowdy Byle. The tax upon a class of Beggars who take along with them Bulls trained for shows.																		
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	4	8			
	Total, Company's Rupees..	266939	8	6	143634	13	5	192251	1	4	138915	5	0	741740	12	3			

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
	Under the head of Abkaree or Spirituous Liquors.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Shaindy Sogay Gootah. The contract for permission to cut Date leaves on Government lands. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	12	9	0	0	0	204	12	9
2	Chinal Terrigee. The tax upon Prostitutes of the Toddy-drawer Caste. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	4	0	0	0	16	9	4
3	Jat Cuttay. The tax upon the religious and domestic Ceremonies of the Toddy-drawer Caste. Abolition of	0	0	0	76	3	5	74	0	10	0	0	0	150	4	3
4	Nelah Mettoo Pusrah. The tax upon Toddy Stalls erected upon Government ground. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	5	6	0	0	0	88	5	6
5	Coolwar Karakah. The tax upon Toddy Sellers. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	2	4	0	0	0	334	2	4
6	Nan Pootie Wallah Terrigee. The tax upon Bakers for using Toddy in baking bread. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	15	5	0	0	0	13	15	5
7	Mogum Jasty Bab. An arbitrary imposition under pretext of covering any supposed loss. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	10	2	0	0	0	86	10	2

8	Naniah Vutta. The tax levid by the principal Toddy renters upon the sub-renters as a fee for assaying the coins in which their rents were paid.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	13	10	0	0	0	31 13 10
9	Degur Talook Puttadee. The tax upon Toddy-drawers coming from one Talook into another, to draw Toddy.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	11	5	0	0	0	47 11 5
10	Joormana Bab. The fines once levied upon the Toddy-drawers by the Toddy renters in certain places, but assumed and made a permanent tax.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1 0 3
11	Candoo Coormur Terrigee. The tax upon the Caste of Coormurs for permission to use the stalks of the Date trees in making Mats.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	9	0	0	0	21 3 9
12	Musgole Hassil. The tax upon the Toddy-drawer's hand-axes.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	13	5	0	0	0	38 13 5
13	Muchee Dookandar Terrigee. The tax upon persons who caught Fish in Pools and Ponds situated in the Groves of Date trees.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	8	0	0	0	3 13 8
14	Shaindee Bella Karakah. The tax upon Toddy drawers who manufacture Date Jaghery.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	8	9	0	0	0	30 8 9
15	Chumbar Terrigee. The tax upon the Chucklers who supplied leathern bags for holding Toddy.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	5	6	0	0	0	19 5 6

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
16	Pentay Puttuday. The tax upon Date Topes or Groves.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	10	5	0	0	0	108	10	5
17	Shainddee Roossoom. The tax levied in kind by the Toddy Contractors upon the drawers.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	5	0	0	0	2	13	5
18	Shraub Bhuttee Terrigee. The tax upon the Toddy drawers who established Distilleries of Arrack.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	7	7	0	0	0	22	7	7
19	Lagalaywaree. The tax upon leathern bags when filled with Toddy.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	1	5	0	0	0	289	1	5
20	Mootoo Kanakay. The tax upon the implements used by the Toddy drawers.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	7	3	0	0	0	129	7	3
21	Maydur Terrigee. The tax upon Date Basket-makers.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	8	0	0	0	15	6	8
22	Chunna Goodoo Cundayem. The tax upon Lime burners for permission to gather Lime-stones in the Date topes.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0

23	Moochee Wallah Hassil. The tax upon Shoe-makers who supplied shoes to the Toddy drawers.												
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	5	0	0	0	1	8	5
24	Andhodee Terrigee. The tax levied by Toddy Contractors upon Hides.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	4	0	0	0	1	14	4
25	Shady Koodikay Pan Sooparee. The fees levied by the Toddy Contractors upon the Toddy drawers on every occasion of marriage or concubinage among the latter.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0
26	Shrab Koolwar Puttady. The tax levied upon Arrack Shops.															
	Partial Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	4	0	0	0	1	14	4
27	Ganjah Koolwar Terrigee. The tax upon Ganjah Shops.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	2	0	0	0	11	10	2
	NOTE.—*A Contract called Zurzuree, peculiar to the Nuggur District, comprising the following eleven items, which was included under the head of Abkaree, has also been abolished.*															
28	Cumbly Curray Terrigee. The tax upon the Shepherds who knot the fringe of Cumblies.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	3	25	4	3
29	Shailee Terrigee. The tax upon the sale of Goats.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	14	3	521	14	3

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
30	Canloongarada Terrigee. The tax leived upon the persons who manufacture Bell-metal finger rings for Married women.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	7	4	7	7
31	Bazar Pusgay. The fees collected by the Zurzuree Contractors upon articles brought for sale to the weekly markets.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	15	2	0
32	Andhodee Hassil. The duty levied upon Hides, by the Zurzuree Contractors.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	15	2	0
33	Hurdah Hassil. The tax upon a nut used for Ink. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	15	2	0
34	Boreah Hassil. The tax upon Mats.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	13	2	37	13	2
35	Bulay Terrigee. The tax upon fishing nets.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	4	11	3	4
36	Cutheel Hassil. The tax upon Tin.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	15	2
37	Chuna Terrigee. The tax upon Lime-burners, levied by the Zurzuree Contractors.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	8	5	25	8	5
38	Bungady Karakah. The tax upon Glass Bangles.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	4	6	7	4

39	Tumbaco Goota. The Monopoly of Tobacco in certain places. Abolition of	0	0	0	378	2	11	4565	15	0	0	0	0	4944	1	11
		0	0	0	454	6	4	6159	11	11	674	15	6	7289	1	9

Chillur Bab or Miscellaneous.

1	Samayachar, Dasamaniens. The Contract for Taxes upon the Danseri Caste, and other three marked Shudras of the Vyshnava Religion, consisting of the following:															
	Shady. Tax on Marriage															
	Coodecay. Tax on taking a Concubine ..															
	Rootoovoo. Tax upon Females on attaining puberty															
	Prusasvoo. Tax upon Child-birth															
	Namakurnah. Tax upon giving a name to a Child															
	Hootoo Coodloo. Tax upon the Tonsure of Children															
	Jat Summanda. Tax collected annually upon certain Domestic Ceremonies ..															
	Buswee. Tax upon Females when consecrated to the gods, and who live afterwards by prostitution															
	Chinalee. Tax upon the Prostitutes ..															
	Tuppoo Nippo. Tax upon persons committing offences against Caste															
	Bewaris Baikoo Farakht. Sale of females having no natural protectors															
	Kalisa Kanakah. Tax upon consecrated Vessels set up for worship															

Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.	Chittledroog.	Ashtagram.	Nuggur.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Chuckrankitah. Tax upon the branding of Vishnoo's wheel and shell upon the shoulders of his followers					
Haree Savay. Tax upon the ceremony of propitiating Vishnoo					
Devara Ochavah. Tax upon the procession of any Deity					
Pradhama Yakadasee. Fees collected on the fast which occurs on the eleventh day of the moon's increase in Ashada or July ..					
Bhavanasee Kanikay. Tax upon the brass Vessels used by the class called Daseries, in begging					
Fowty. Tax upon deaths					
Soothaka. Tax upon purification ceremonies after death and child-birth					
Gruha Pravasa. Tax upon the occupation of a house newly-built					
Sharay and Cutto. Fees in grain and straw taken by the Contractors of miscellaneous taxes, from the Ryots thrashing floor ..					
Navayna Daseri. Tax upon persons admitted as a Daseri					
Dannah. Fees collected upon donations to Gooroos.					
Abolition of	1842 2 10	1255 10 7	2755 2 8	589 3 9	6442 3 16

2	Gollur Jat Manium. Taxes upon Herdsmen, on occasions of marriage, concubinage, offences against caste and incontinency.															
	Abolition of	46	19	10	131	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	2	8
3	Veckul Jat Manium. Taxes upon the Vuckulgur caste on occasions of marriage, concubinage, offences against caste and incontinency.															
	Abolition of	115	14	5	0	0	0	9	4	11	0	0	0	125	3	4
4	Tiglur Jat Manium. Taxes upon the Tiglur caste whose occupation is to cultivate market gardens, the same as the above.															
	Abolition of	58	2	11	55	13	8	2	5	3	0	0	0	116	5	10
5	Coonchet Manium. Tax upon a caste so called, the same as the above, with a caste tax in addition.															
	Abolition of	87	5	7	217	5	0	13	4	4	36	6	4	354	5	9
6	Opina Kolagah Manium. Taxes upon Salt Manufacturers, on marriage, concubinage, and offences against caste.															
	Abolition of	6	13	4	62	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	6	1
7	Talee Jat Manium. Taxes upon Oil-mongers, the same as upon the Coonchet caste No. 5.															
	Abolition of	26	14	7	2	14	7	320	12	5	0	0	0	350	9	7
8	Punchaul Jat Manium. Taxes upon goldsmiths, iron-smiths, stone-cutters, braziers, and carpenters, on occasions of marriage, concubinage, incontinency, child-birth, sale of unclaimed females, offences against caste, domestic ceremonies, deaths, and occupation of newly-built houses.															
	Abolition of	52	1	2	121	15	5	990	4	8	49	9	11	1213	15	2

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
9	Bester Manium. Taxes upon Palanqueen bearers, the same as the above, with the exception of that on the occupation of newly built houses, and the addition of taxes on consecrated Vessels and Prostitutes.															
	Abolition of	148	1	9	362	11	5	1121	12	6	247	9	5	1880	3	1
10	Bedur Jat Manium. Taxes upon persons of the Bedur caste, on occasions of marriage, incontinency, domestic ceremonies, females consecrated to Gods, offences against caste and the sale of unclaimed females.															
	Abolition of	20	5	9	480	13	5	0	0	0	121	15	5	623	2	7
11	Chunna Kulloo Jat Manium. Taxes upon Lime-burners, on occasions of offences against caste and incontinency.															
	Abolition of	6	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	5
12	Dhungar Jat Manium. Taxes on Cumbly Weavers, on occasions of marriage, concubinage, domestic ceremonies, offences against caste, incontinency and sale of unclaimed females.															
	Abolition of	554	9	0	1007	6	8	1648	15	10	135	3	2	3346	2	8
13	Coombar Jat Manium. Taxes upon Potmakers, the same as the above.															
	Abolition of	185	9	7	322	0	7	768	11	6	86	14	1	1363	3	9

14	Dhoby Jat Manium. Taxes upon Washermen, the same as the above.															
	Abolition of	856	7	5	885	7	5	1316	10	11	3	9	2	4	3277	12	1
15	Hajam Jat Manium. Taxes on Barbers, the same as the above.															
	Abolition of	80	2	4	59	13	9	398	4	11	32	0	5		570	5	5
16	Yedaghay Jat Manium. Taxes upon Chumbars or Chucklers, the same as the above.															
	Abolition of	6	2	0	1	826	15	2	386	14	6	306	4	1	2	32	1	10
17	Ganakoomarakay Jat Manium. Taxes upon a tribe of Lingayets, on occasions of Marriage, incontinency, offences against caste, upon wearing Lingums, occupation of new houses, Child-birth, death, domestic ceremonies, and sale of unclaimed females.															
	Abolition of	45	5	6	166	2	11	51	14	5	185	3	8		458	10	6
18	Balaga Jat Manium. Taxes upon Parias, the same as the Dhungars No. 12.															
	Abolition of	1050	14	10	634	1	0	1972	9	9	266	0	9		3933	10	4
19	Oopaur Jat Manium. Tax upon Oopaur caste, on occasions of Marriage, incontinency, offences against caste, sale of unclaimed females and domestic ceremonies.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	154	9	10	177	0	10	298	8	11		620	6	5
20	Joolaye and Devangada Jat Manium. Taxes on weavers on occasions of incontinency and offences against caste.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	18	2	7	79	7	7	247	5	7		343	15	9
21	Jogee Jat Manium. Taxes on this caste on occasions of marriage and occupation tax besides.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	8	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0		8	11	8

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
22	Pinjar Jat Manium. Tax upon the marriage of Cotton-cleaners.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
23	Candoo Paupa Manium. Taxes upon wild men living in jungles.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	18	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	11
24	Edigar Jat Manium. Taxes upon Toddy drawers, on occasions of incontinency and offences against Caste.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	11	7	0	0	0	88	11	7
25	Kirganiga Jat Manium. Taxes upon a tribe of Oil-mongers, on occasions of incontinency.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	4	1	0	0	0	46	4	1
26	Toriger Jat Manium. Taxes upon a tribe of the Bester Caste, on occasions of incontinency and offences against Caste.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	822	14	6	0	0	0	822	14	6
27	Oopaligur Jat Manium. Taxes upon a class of Cultivators, the same as the above.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	11	4	0	0	0	198	11	4
28	Boorda Jat Manium. Taxes upon a tribe of Basket-makers, on occasions of domestic ceremonies and the sale of unclaimed females.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	4	4	4	7

29	Sevachar Manium. Taxes upon a class of Lingayets, on occasions of domestic Ceremonies, offences against Caste and the sale of unclaimed females.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	6	11	252	6	11
30	Nama Kanikay. Fees and fines collected from those who act contrary to religious customs.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	7	7	110	7	7
31	Kanier Jat Terrigee. Taxes upon Corchers or fortune-tellers.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	4	0	0	0	14	2	4
32	Lingacdevera Jat Terrigee. Taxes upon a class of beggars of the Lingayet Caste.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	0	0	0	3	5	3
33	Joorwana Chinalee and Churadaya Bab. Fines upon the incontinency of all classes of Sudras, not included in the above List, and the sale of unclaimed females.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	11	10	0	0	0	443	11	10
34	Gadagawul Terrigee. The tax on the Ryots for permission to collect grass, fire-wood, and leaves, in the Jungles.															
	Partial abolition of	1888	1	9	169	10	3	421	1	5	3568	5	2	6047	2	7
35	Pohay Goottah. The Monopoly of the sale of beaten parched rice.															
	Partial abolition of	399	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	13	8
36	Bhundy Davara Kanikay. The contract for a tax levied on a class of Sudras, on account of their practice of amputating the first joint of a finger in sacrifice to the Hindoo deity Bhundy Davara, to secure prosperity.															
	Abolition of	72	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	2	4

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
37	Killaree Goottah. The contract for a tax imposed on the sellers of Milk and Butter Milk.															
	Abolition of	202	6	4	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	203	4	4
38	Hunkle Terrigee. The tax on the Ryots for permission to graze their Cattle on the stubble of dry lands.															
	Abolition of	0	14	0	2957	2	11	318	4	1	0	0	0	3276	5	0
39	Sherbet Mundicay Goottah. The contract for the tax levied on Mahomedans for the plots in which they keep Sherbet, during the Mohurrum feast.															
	Abolition of	10	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	11
40	Rawtay Soonkah. The tax upon spinning wheels.															
	Abolition of	259	13	9	7	11	11	1	9	7	0	0	0	263	3	3
41	Shahtoot Baydigay. An additional tax on Mulberry plantations.															
	Abolition of	244	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	9	0
42	Cowul Anaj or Nayen Marah. The privilege formerly enjoyed by the Poligars of collecting from the Ryots a certain quantity of grain for every Coodoo of waste wet land, assumed by the Government.															
	Partial abolition of	1189	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1189	1	11

43	Baydigay Bab. The practice of Village Izardars begging Money contributions from the Ryots to make up alleged losses in their Contracts, this item was assumed by the Government.													
	Partial abolition of	4	1	2	0	0	0	48	13	8	0	0	0	52 14 10
44	Wuruba Kanikay. The collection of One Canteroy Fanam per Pagoda, made from the Ryots for permission to sell the grain of their fields.													
	Partial abolition of	188	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188 14 7
45	Karmijee Putta Goottah. The contract for a tax on the leaves of the Karunjee tree (Galedupa Arborea) used as a manure.													
	Abolition of	33	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33 12 6
46	Pauchee Goottah. The contract for the tax on Duckweed, used for clarifying Sugar.													
	Abolition of	61	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61 4 4
47	Paulkee Shubgusth Terrigee. The tax upon persons using a palankeen in wedding processions.													
	Abolition of	38	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	46 4 1
48	Shady and Koodekay Goottah. The contract for the taxes on marriage and concubinage upon some inferior Castes—leviable by the Chillur Bab Izardars.													
	Abolition of	568	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	11	7	665 8 4
49	Pursay Goottah. The tax on temporary sheds, erected for trade on Festival days or religious assemblies.													
	Abolition of	1	7	4	0	0	0	1	11	11	3	4	10	6 8 1
50	Toop Goottah. The tax upon Ghee-sellers.													
	Partial abolition of	5	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 3 9

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
51	Bhoosa Karakah. The tax on the dealers in grain. Abolition of	0	0	0	619	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	619	14	3
52	Coolwee Cundayem. The tax on furnaces collected by the Chillur Bab Izardars. Reduction in	0	0	0	389	6	8	1385	10	2	1889	2	6	3664	3	4
53	Potailee Meerassee Bab. A perquisite formerly taken from the Ryots by the Potails and assumed by the Government. Partial abolition of	0	0	0	13	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	6
54	Gonikar Jodee. The tax upon the gatherers of Areca Nuts. Partial abolition of	0	0	0	17	7	3	0	4	8	0	0	0	17	11	11
55	Hoolbonny Terrigee. The tax upon the Ryots of the Company's Territory, for permission to graze their Cattle in the Jungles on the frontier. Abolition of	0	0	0	782	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	782	3	1
56	Bazaur Pusgay Goottah. The contract for certain taxes levied in kind by the Chillur Bab Izardars upon all articles brought to the weekly markets. Abolition of	0	0	0	59	11	4	41	4	10	0	0	0	732	12	11
57	Oopar Baydigay. The additional tax upon the Manufacturers of earth-salt. Abolition of	0	0	0	21	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	3

58	Kaniyana Kanikay. The fee formerly paid by Bedurs to the Hindoo deity Kaniah, and appropriated by the Government.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	55	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	55 13 8
59	Kut Mara Bab. The privilege formerly enjoyed by the Hagulwady Poligar, of taking for his own use the produce of one Tree, either Jack fruit, Cocoanut or Mangoe, in each garden of the Ryots, and assumed by the Government.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41 0 0
60	Munday Kanikay. The tax payable by Lingayets upon the occasion of their shaving off the hair from their children's heads, at the Jattra of Yediyoor.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	69	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69 15 0
61	Dusserah Buckray. The fee of a sheep, given by each shepherd to the Poligar of Chittledroog, on the Dusserah festival, and assumed by the Government.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	35	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	35 4 6
62	Teertha Kanikay. The tax levied upon the Poojarries Davustans, on account of their collecting money from Pilgrims, when giving them holy water.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	33	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	33 13 1
63	Kancoopah Oodagherry. The gift made by certain persons of a coarse cloth to the Idol called Hoochengummah, at Kancoopah, in the Chittledroog Division, and assumed by the Government.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	19	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	19 15 5

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
64	Selay Dooddoo. The gift of a Pice, made by certain Ryots to the Village Idols, and assumed by the Government.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3
65	Doombur Lingaveerada Kanikay. The tax on the Ryots, in lieu of the presents formerly made by them to the tribes of Toomber and Lingaveerada.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	8	5	10	44	7	3	0	0	0	52	13	1
66	Yakanathimma Khoolagah. The tax from the Ryots for permission to sacrifice Buffaloes to the Idol Yakanathimma.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	48	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	3
67	Gulladur Russee. The tax levied from the Ryots, by a Poligar paid in ropes, and assumed by the Government in Money.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2
68	Puttay Kanikay. The fee formerly paid by the Ryots to the Moonshees who wrote out their leases, and assumed by the Government.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	14	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	5	14	10
69	Mootoogarhutty Bungar Dayvara Kanikay. The taxes formerly paid to the Idol Run-															

	gar Dayvara, in the Chittledroog Division, and assumed by the Government.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	363	14	9	5	0	10	0	0	0	368 15 7
70	Hosahullay Puttay. The tax formerly levied from the Ryots by a Poligar for failing to find his stray horse, and continued by the Government.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	13	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 13 2
71	Narayen Buttana Kanikay. The sum formerly paid by certain Ryots in charity to a Brahmin named Narayen Bhutta, and appropriated by the Government.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	10	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 7 7
72	Gundada Pommoo. The tax imposed on certain Ryots, on the pretext of their injuring the sandal-wood seedlings, which may have sprung up in their cultivated fields.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	2	0	4	172	8	6	0	0	0	174 8 10
73	Hunder Kanikay. The tax upon temporary Pandals, erected on the occasion of marriage and other ceremonies.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20 0 0
74	Kupalay Hetchigay. The extra tax on wet land, irrigated from wells worked by Bullocks.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 11 8
75	Prudhama Yakadasee Wurtana. The levy in kind of Jack-fruit, formerly made by the Poligars on the fast of the 11th of Ashada (July) and taken in money by the Government.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	1	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 10 3

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
76	Darvaza Sooparee Khobera. The levy in kind of Areca Nuts and dried Cocoanut made upon entering the Fort of Chickanaikenahully, in the Chittledroog Division.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	1	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	7
77	Horay Munchah. The tax levied by certain Poligars upon such Ryots as desired exemption from the service of bringing to them letters or packets, and of carrying Cots, and assumed by the Government.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	3
78	Toppay Gottah. The contract for the dung of Cattle left outside the Towns and Villages by travellers.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	13	1	0	0	0	17	13	1
79	Bunnee Mahankallee Russoom. The fees collected from Ryots upon their making offerings to the Idol of that name, and assumed by Government.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	7	0	0	0	9	9	7
80	Neeroolay Menseegay. The Tax upon land originally given for raising onions and chillies, and continued after the land was left waste.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1007	9	2	0	0	0	1007	9	2

81	Rungiana Totada Huna. The contribution levied on the Ryots, on account of a person named Rungiah having left his garden waste.											
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	7	7	0	0	0	58	7	7
82	Tondoo Goottah. The contract for fines leviable on stray Cattle, grazing on Buttayee Crops.											
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	11	9	0	0	0	525	11	9
83	Ambarkhana. The contract for the straw of Buttayee and Cundayem lands, which in certain Talooks of the Astagram Division had been forcibly appropriated by the Government.											
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	6110	4	7	0	0	0	6110	4	7
84	Gudday Hooloo Hunna. The tax on Ryots, for the use of the grass grown on the borders of Cundayem Paddy lands.											
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	6	8	0	0	0	79	6	8
85	Coolwady Pyroo. A forced contribution on the Ryots to make up the tax payable by the Coolwadies of the Village for land originally granted for raising onions and chillies, but left waste.											
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	13	1	0	0	0	41	13	1
86	Kooree Cuttree Oapur Chedoo. The tax levied on Shepherds, for shearing Sheep.											
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	7	9	0
87	Dhooley Goottah. The contract for that portion of grain, which, upon the measurement of Buttayee Crop, was allowed to remain an inch thick on the ground, as											

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
	a perquisite for the Coolwadies of the Village. This, in some instances, was taken and farmed out by the Government.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	6	1	0	0	0	61	6	1
88	Andhodee Kanikay. The tax upon Chumbers for permission to take the Skins of dead Cattle.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	11	11	0	0	0	19	11	11
89	Thumbacoo Tommoo. The tax levied by the Village Izardars upon certain Ryots upon the sale of their Tobacco.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	11	11	0	0	0	150	11	11
90	Hindapaul Munday. The extra tax on Shepherds, when they fold their sheep, on the lands of the Ryots.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	13	5	0	0	0	345	13	5
91	Bittee Ragee. The tax paid in kind by the Ryots for exemption from Bittee (forced labour).															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	4	8	0	0	0	48	4	8
92	Cuddaya. The payment levied on the Ryots for exemption from buying the Government grain at a high price.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	863	4	2	0	0	0	863	4	2
93	Bhuttada Soonkah. The fee levied by the															

	Chillur Bab Izardar upon the Ryots for allowing them to sell their grain.												
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1647	13	7	0	0	0	1647	13	7
94	Kubbina Mail Hunna. The extra tax on Sugar-cane lands, collected by the Chillur Bab Izardar.												
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2690	1	0	0	0	0	2690	1	0
95	Kubbina Dhoul Hunna. The tax paid by Ryots for Sugar-cane lands, pointed out to them for cultivation, but not cultivated.												
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	14	7	0	0	0	359	14	7
96	Kubbina Koolay Hunna. The extra tax upon the stumps of Sugar-cane after cutting.												
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	1	5	0	0	0	83	1	5
97	Yeddursullee Bab. The extra tax formerly imposed on some lands by certain Poligars, continued by the Government and collected by the Chillur Bab Izardar.												
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	2	0	0	0	4	8	2
98	Calay Sarevao. The tax levied on the daily wages of persons employed in weeding paddy fields.												
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	14	10	0	0	0	341	14	10
99	Camatee Goottah. The contract for the taxes on Carpenters and day labourers.												
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	5	6	0	0	0	67	5	6
100	Shahtoot Putta. The tax upon Mulberry leaves, purchased from the back yards of the Ryots' houses.												
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	4	0	0	0	16	4	4

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.	Chittledroog.	Ashtagram.	Nuggur.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
101	Cujjayah Goottah. The contract for the taxes on the sale of cakes and food, prepared in Pagodas offered to the deity and then sold.					
	Abolition of	0 0 0	0 0 0	29 10 9	0 0 0	29 10 9
102	Turkarry Goottah. The contract for the sale of vegetables, in a particular locality.					
	Abolition of	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0
103	Donny Kanikay. The tax upon the Office staves of Village Toties.					
	Abolition of	0 0 0	0 0 0	27 14 10	0 0 0	27 14 10
104	Huchade Kanikay. The tax in lieu of clothes presented by the Ryots to Village Potails and Merchants, and assumed by Government.					
	Abolition of	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 9 11	0 0 0	16 9 11
105	Coolwadee Bittee. The tax upon the Coolwadies of certain Villages, in lieu of forced labour, by certain Jagheerdars, and assumed by Government.					
	Abolition of	0 0 0	0 0 0	48 2 4	0 0 0	48 2 4
106	Nagogee Kanikay. An extra tax imposed by a person named Nagogee, and assumed by the Government.					
	Abolition of	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 9 11	0 0 0	0 9 11

107	Kanada Hana. The tax on threshing floors.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	1	7	0	0	0	296 1 7
108	Piroo Hana. The contribution levied on the Ryots, in lieu of cultivating the Government Buttayee lands.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	0	0	0	0	12 9 0
109	Hogay Hunna. The tax upon Fire places used for cooking food.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	13	5	82 13 5
110	Hechigay. An arbitrary extra assessment.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	4	0	0	0	26 2 4
111	Piroo Gudda. A contribution levied on the Ryots, by Izardars, on pretext of making up their losses upon wet lands.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	11	0	0	0	13 4 11
112	Wuraba Surtee. An extra tax levied by the Chillur Bab Izardar, at so much per Pagoda, on the Cundaem of the Ryots.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	9	7	0	0	0	26 9 7
113	Bunjur. A tax levied on the Ryots of two Villages, for a portion of land which was originally rented to them for cultivation, but not cultivated.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	9	4	0	0	0	23 9 4
114	Hooralee Wurree. A tax on certain Ryots, in lieu of a payment in kind of Horse gram.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	7	4	1	256	15	5	0	0	0	264 3 6
115	Oogadee Punchanga Shruvanah. A contribution levied on the Ryots, on the occasion of hearing the Punchanga or New Year's Calendar read.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	0	0	0	0 13 5

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
116	Jungligar Terrigee. The tax levied in some places on the performers of Hindoo Dramas.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	1	0	0	0	10	4	1
117	Mookabila Jastee. The assessment made on the occasion of the examination of accounts of the Ryots.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	10	0	0	0	1	12	10
118	Taloo Kamagaree surtee. The tax on the Ryots for exemption from forced labour on the Government Tanks.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	9	0	0	0	6	0	9
119	Gundada Surtee. The tax on the Ryots for exemption from the forced labour of assorting and preparing the Government Sandal-wood.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	7	0	0	0	1	7	7
120	Huthee Cudhee. The duty on dried cotton plants used for fuel.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	3	0	0	0	1	12	3
121	Turgoo. The fees taken from grain brokers.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	3	0	0	0	11	7	3
122	Mogum Jastee. An arbitrary extra tax upon the Ryots.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	6	0	0	0	8	3	6

123	Nuggud Peroo. A particular extra tax upon the Ryots.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	6	0	0	0	1 12 6
124	Chowd Reddy Kanikay. An extra tax imposed on account of Police by a person named Chowd Reddy.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	1	2	0	0	0	66 1 2
125	Wurna. A certain tax levied on the Ryots by the Village contract.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0 10 0
126	Jhadee Cumbly. A tax levied from certain Ryots in lieu of Cumblies which they used to supply to the Village Choultries.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	1 1 5
127	Vinayakna Vurree. An annual contribution on the Ryots for defraying the expense of the ceremonies of the Deity Gunnasa.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	1 7 3
128	Sawagee. The extra tax on the Ryots at the rate of 2½ Fanams per Canteroy Pagoda assessment.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	3	0	0	0	7 5 3
129	Andoo Hootoo Munday. The tax upon persons, other than Goat herds keeping Goats.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	7	115	12	1	118 10 8
130	Kathil Goottah. The tax upon the sale of Tin.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	3 0 9
131	Duoyem Cundayem. A double assessment in money.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	6	5	0	0	0	87 6 5

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
132	Nota Surtee. A fee formerly payable to Village shroffs on assaying the coins of the Ryots' kists, assumed by the Government.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	10	6
133	Kakencottah Surtee. The tax payable by carpenters, for exemption from preparing Timber in the Kakencottah Jungles.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	3
134	Yelliana Terrigee. An extra tax originally imposed by one Yelliah, and continued by the Government.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	6	2	0	0	0	29	6	2
135	Muchee Terrigee. An additional tax upon Fishermen.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
136	Kywalee. The contribution levied by Chiller Bab Izardars upon the Ryots on the pretext of losses in their contract.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	10	3	0	0	0	171	10	3
137	Rungaswammy Kanikay. The fees paid by the Ryots to the Idol Rungaswammy and assumed by the Government.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	13	5	0	0	0	18	13	5

138	Layada Bittee. The tax for exemption from forced labour in the stables of Government.											
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	8	0	0	0	8	11	8
139	Bittee Surtee. The tax for exemption from some other forced labour.											
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	9	0	0	0	14	1	9
140	Cuddaya Goal. The tax payable for exemption from the forced purchase of the Government Molasses, at an exorbitant rate.											
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	9	6	0	0	0	32	9	6
141	Chuckra Bittee. The tax on Village Toties for exemption from forced labour.											
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	3	0	0	0	8	2	3
142	Tale Gootta. The Lamp Oil monopoly.											
	Abolition of	7139	14	4	0	0	0	10	2	11	0	0	0	7150	1	3
143	Grammada Terrigee. The tax payable by Ryots on the occasion of changing their place of residence.											
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	7	6	0	0	0	26	7	6
144	Virawda. The forced contribution from the *Ryots*, made by public servants, for corrupt purposes, assumed by Government.											
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	4	8	0	0	0	41	4	8
145	Oopina Bittee. The tax payable by the Ryots for exemption from forced labour in the Government Shora Karkhana or Saltpetre Manufactory.											
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	14	10	0	0	0	18	14	10
146	Deepawullee Wurtana. The fees payable by the Ryots to the Potails and Shanbogues of the Village at the Deepawulle feast, and taken by the Government.											
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	5	0	0	0	3	8	5

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
147	Bennay Surtee. The tax levied by the Government on the Ryots, in lieu of a payment in kind (butter,) formerly made to a certain Jagheerdar.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	15	1	0	0	0	25	15	1
148	*Lalsoot Gootta.* The contract for the taxes on the sale of red cotton thread.															
	Partial abolition of	28	1	5	0	0	0	291	3	2	0	0	0	319	4	7
149	Theer Hoorjee Dubbee. The tax on the Ryots in lieu of the ropes and bamboos formerly supplied by them for dragging the Cars of certain Pagodas.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	14	3	0	0	0	65	14	3
150	Lingay Gowdina Heehigay. The extra tax levied by one Linga Gowda, and continued by the Government.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
151	Sunnaya. The fees paid by the Ryots to the Shanbogues, and taken by the Government.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	1	9	0	0	0	71	1	9
152	Cundayem Surtee. The extra tax upon assessed lands.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	3	9	0
153	Kyrocha. The extra tax in money, in addition to the regular assessment.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	7	0	0	0	0	25	7	0

154	Wajur Maylee. The tax collected from Goldsmiths, by the Chiller Bab Izardar.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	1	9	0	0	0	78 1 9
155	Sowday Maunium. The tax levied on the Neerguntee or Village servant, who has charge of the water supplied to paddy lands.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	9	4	0	0	0	70 9 4
156	Naryel Gootta. The Contract for the tax on the sale of Cocoanuts,													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	0	0	0	3 7 10
157	Goodlee Pummoo. The tax on the persons who make and sell Pickaxes.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	12	10	0	0	0	132 12 10
158	Punchawara. The tax on the Ryots of the Government share of Buttayee Sooparee in Gardens unproductive.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	46	7	7	10	0	3	0	0	0	56 7 10
159	Ara Cundayem. The additional tax on the Ryots, who are exempted from sundry other taxes.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0 13 1
160	Ghut Karakah.													
161	Chillur Puttady.	The extra taxes on the Ryots, the exact nature of which is not known.												
162	Coolwar Karakah.													
163	Arasina Karakah.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	6	0	0	0	4 3 6
164	Bungady Gootta. The tax on the makers of Glass Bangles.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	3	9 10 3
165	Choona Gootta. The contract for the tax on Lime-burners.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	145	7	4	0	0	0	43	7	10	188 15 2

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
166	Buckray Hassil Gootta. The contract for the tax on the sale of sheep.															
	Abolition of	3488	7	9	216	11	8	43	4	8	746	15	8	4495	7	9
167	Choormooray Gootta. The Contract for the duty on sale of parched rice.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	3	1	14	3
168	Shukkur Bhuttee. The tax on sugar manufactories.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	10	9	30	4	1	83	14	10
169	Hundee Goodoo. The tax upon Pigsties.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	4	2	13	4
170	Dulalee Gootta. The tax upon Brokers.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	4	8	64	4	8
171	Bhilawa Gootta. The tax upon marking Nuts.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	15	2
172	Kassina Churtha and Hoss Casoo. The taxes upon shroffs, for the occupation of sircar ground, on weekly market-days and for selling new coins.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	5	9	28	5	9
173	Siraunce Gootta. The tax upon saddling Bullocks, for the conveyance of Mercandize, on certain occasions.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	3	3	83	3	3

174	Rooee Dookan Terrigee Gootta. The tax upon the petty shop-keepers of Betel Nut, who attend the cotton fields on the gathering of the crops and are paid in cotton.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	14	7	44 14 7
175	Lumbany Goodgoody Gootta. The tax on the smoking pipes of Lumbanies.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	7	10	43 7 10
176	Gowdaya Meeta Bab. The fee of a small quantity of earth given by the salt manufacturers to the Potails, and taken by the Government.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	5	7 9 5
177	Pankarakah. An extra tax on Betel-nut Gardens.													
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	15	4	65 15 4
178	Kywadeegar Jodee. An extra tax levied upon the Village Toties.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	3	7 3 3
179	Sooparee Manepaul Karakah. A tax levied by the sircar in certain places, of ¼ Fanam per Maund, on the Ryots' share of sooparee.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	5	6	75 5 6
180	Durwaza Ghaus. The tax in lieu of supplies of grass, formerly made to certain Poligars.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	3	14 12 3
181	Mahal Kamgarree. The tax in lieu of forced labour in the Palace of Nuggur.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	14	10	35 14 10
182	Yemmay Soonka. The tax upon She-Buffaloes brought into the Town of Nuggur for sale.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	0 12 6

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
183	Pungaduree. The tax on the various Jungle leaves used by the Ryots to manure their Areca Gardens.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	2	4	3
184	Zur *Zuree Bab.* The contract given in the Nuggur Division, for collections in kind or in money on the goods brought into Towns by Merchants for sale of addition to the usual Sayer.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	12	9	621	12	9
185	Soodda Munno. The Contract for taxes, on a sort of white clay.															
	Abolition of	378	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	2	11
186	Anlay Cadayee Bhadah. The rent for Iron Boilers, lent by the Sircar.															
	Abolition of	152	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	15	7
187	Coory Woondigay. The tax upon Cumblies in weekly markets.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	117	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	15	1
		22152	15	2	13083	3	8	32922	2	9	11504	12	7	79663	2	2

	Mohturfa Bab.														
1	Mussulman Ghur Cundayem. The tax upon the Houses of certain Mahomedans, contrary to local usage.														
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	132	4	8	63	8	9	0	0	0	195	13	5
2	Mugga Cundayem. The tax upon Looms.														
	Reduction in	0	0	0	892	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	892	1	1
3	Buzar Pusgay. The fees in kind upon goods brought for sale to the weekly markets.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3
4	Bennay Karakah. The tax upon Butter sellers.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	11	8
5	Udday Sunkay. The tax upon Cowdies.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	8	0	0	0	1	13	8
6	Tulla *Horay* Sayer. The tax upon persons who carried loads on their heads.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	7	0	0	0	2	14	7
7	Andhodee Gootta. The tax upon Chucklers, for permission to sell Hides.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	9	4
8	Akky *Dullalee* Karakah. The tax upon Rice Brokers.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	9	0	0	0	14	8	9
9	Goolavina Karakah. The tax upon wrought Iron.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	0	0	0	3	7	10
10	Javulee Ungady Karakah. The tax upon Cloth Bazars.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	10	0	0	0	9	14	10
11	Kagadada Puttady. The tax upon the manufacturers of coarse paper.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	1	0	0	0	2	11	1

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
12	Sikligar Karakah. The tax upon the Polishers of metals.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	4	8
13	Tuggara Gootta. The contract for taxes upon the sale of Tin Vessels.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
14	Kummutal. The tax paid by the Chucklers, for exemption from forced labour.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	11	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	2
15	Hool Hunah. The tax upon the straw of Ryots, in certain places.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	834	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	834	10	1
16	Kuduvarah. The extra tax paid by certain Ryots who cultivate wet Bagayet and dry lands	0	0	0	1945	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1945	0	8
17	Narail Gootta. The contract of Cocoanuts, in a Talook of the Chittledroog Division.															
	Partial abolition of	0	0	0	145	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	3	2
	.. .. ..	0	0	0	3963	3	4	101	15	2	0	0	0	4065	2	6
	Umrayee Baub.															
1	Umrayee Bab. The taxes upon Mango, Jack and certain other Fruit-trees.															
	Reduction in	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	11	4	0	0	0	77	11	4
	Grand Total, Rs. ..	340832	13	11	179383	1	2	274067	15	2	176668	2	0	970951	15	4

RECAPITULATION.

				Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
41	Taxes under the head of Land Revenue, ...			138116	1	4
400	Ditto	ditto	of Sayer or Customs, ...	741740	12	3
39	Ditto	ditto	of Abkarry or Spirituous Liquors, ...	7289	1	9
187	Ditto	ditto	of Chillur Bab or Miscellaneous, ...	79663	2	2
17	Ditto	ditto	of Mohaturfa or Taxes on Houses, Looms, Manufactures, ..	4065	2	6
1	Ditto	ditto	of Umroyee or Fruit-trees, ...	77	11	4
685	Taxes.		Company's Rupees ..	970951	15	4

S. M.

Compd.

(Signed) M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF TAXES ABOLISHED OR REDUCED

In the Mysore Territory in the Years Pareedhavy and Pramadeecha, or from July 1852 to June 1854, under the heads of Land Revenue, Sayer, Miscellaneous, and Mohaturpha.

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.	Chittledroog.	Ashtagram.	Nuggur.	Total.
	Under the Head of Land Revenue.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Gunnah Rewaz. The assessment on Sugar Cane Lands.					
	Reduction in	19057 6 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19057 6 2
*	Kayem Goottah. The Rent of permanently-assessed Villages.					
	Reduction in; in some instances ..	63 8 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	63 8 7
*	Narrayel Sooparee Bhang. The assessment upon Cocoanut and Areca-nut Gardens.					
	Reduction in; in some instances ..	0 0 0	483 1 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	483 1 5
*	Assessment of a Garden situated under the tank of Bappanahully in the Mysore Talook made over to H. H. the Rajah.					
	The remission of	0 0 0	0 0 0	37 14 4	0 0 0	37 14 4
		19120 14 9	483 1 5	37 14 4	0 0 0	19641 14 6

Under the Head of Sayer.																
* Buzar Pasgay. The tax collected in kind by the Renters of Customs upon the smaller articles brought to weekly markets.																
Abolition of	0	0	0	765	14	0	9497	10	2	2138	12	3	12402	4	5	
* Nagur Hassil. The duty levied upon Ploughs in one or two Villages.																
Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	6	5	65	6	5	
* Tumbacoo Koty Mookoof. The Tobacco monopoly and reduction in the Sayer duty upon that article.																
Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	16765	13	0	7744	13	2	24510	10	2	
* Pawn Koty. The Betel leaf monopoly and reduction in the Sayer duty upon that article.																
Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1758	7	5	0	0	0	1758	7	5	
* Lushkur Adicas. The tax upon street stalls erected in the Bangalore Cantonment Bazar.																
Abolition of	9984	3	2	0	0	0	12	14	8	4	0	0	10001	1	10	
* Davenda Beeng Hassil. The duty upon worm-wood seed.																
Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	5	0	0	0	3	10	5	
* Herany Pussara. The duty upon certain Drugs in the shops of Native Druggists.																
Partially abolished	0	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	0	413	1	7	413	12	3	
* Shendy Borega Hassil. The duty upon date mats.																
Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	1	1	6	
* Bhang Furokt Hassil. The duty upon the sale of Gardens.																
Abolished	0	0	0	693	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	693	0	5	

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
*	Nava Chowbeena Hassil. The duty upon new Beams.															
	Partially abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	15	10	0	0	0	493	15	10
*	Dhagah Hassil. The duty upon cotton thread.															
	Abolition of	1735	8	6	401	0	5	614	3	7	353	2	8	3103	15	2
*	Mirsingah Hassil. The duty upon Cotton Chillies.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	3	9
1	Nanah Cussur, also called Kussur Jamah, gains in exchange of coins.															
	Abolished	1220	4	9	174	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1394	15	4
2	Cheety Kimmatoo. Fee collected for Rahadaries or passports issued.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	36	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	14	10
3	Sevoy Jamah Baubuth. Extra collections.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	953	7	7	0	0	0	953	7	7
4	Jautray Hootoovaly. Duty on Dookans on festival days.															
	Abolished.	0	0	0	201	10	2	812	13	3	157	10	10	1172	2	3
5	Sanagoo Chapah. Duty for stamping Clothes.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	690	10	9	690	10	9
6	Gooday Hassil. Duty upon Baskets.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	5	0	0	0	14	0	5

7	Nagadoo Hootoovaly. This is an undefined duty.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	8	0	0	0	1 14 8
8	Mahinamal Hootoovaly. An undefined duty. It means Monthly collection.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	11	0	0	0	0	71 11 0
9	Sauleyanah Karcah. An annual duty payable by retail dealers according to their circumstances or Capitals employed.													
	Abolished.	0	0	0	3670	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3670 11 11
10	Jooloy Muggah. An annual payment by the weavers, besides the tax under the revenue head.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5751	5	4	5751 5 4
11	Kumbly Muggah. An annual payment by Cumbly weavers.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	2	1227	9	4	1232 15 6
12	Holayara Muggah. Do. by Parayah weavers.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	4	1	50 4 1
13	Padumpatty Muggah. Do. by the weavers of Tent Cloth.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	2	4	46 2 4
14	Nadacuttoo Muggah. Do. by class weaving waist bands.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	4	7	22 4 7
15	Paugena Muggah. Do. by do. weavers of Turbands.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	0 15 2
16	Thauty Putty Muggah. Do. by do. weavers of carpets.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	2	1	107 2 1
17	Jamkhannay Muggah. An annual payment by the class weaving carpets.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9 9 0

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
18	Kaupaday Dookan Karcah. An annual payment by cloth shop-keepers. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	6	8	386	6	8
19	Koopsa Dookan Karcah. Do. by Choly shop-keepers. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	2	1	22	2	1
20	Kumbly Dookan Karcah. Do. by Cumbly do. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	8	6	11	8
21	Hamajins Passar Dookan Karcah. Do. upon Drug-sellers. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1791	10	1	1791	10	1
22	Koopsa Holayoovah Dookan Karcah. Do. by the class sewing cholies for Females. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	5	17	15	5
23	Bazar Surty. A weekly payment by certain Merchants who keep dookans on market days. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	6	3	69	6	3
24	Javely Pasrooy. An annual payment by people dealing in all kinds of clothes. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	15	6	117	15	6
25	Rungary Pasarar. Do. by Dyers. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	3	8	83	3	8
26	Koopeada Pasaray. Do. by people selling cholies in retail. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	7	2	14	7

27	Ungaraykhah Maurroovaroo. Do. by do. selling Jackets. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	3	1	14	3
28	Yennay Gaunada Karcah. Do. by oil mongers for Oil Mills. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	835	2	7	835	2	7
29	Yennay Mauroovaroo. An annual payment by oil mongers for vending Oil. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	7	5	11	7
30	Harloo Bhuttee. Do. by people manufacturing oil at home. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	6	71	0	6
31	Sharob Karcah. Do. by Arrack Distillers or sellers. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	13	4	130	13	4
32	Bunnagar Karcah. Do. by painters. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0
33	Diddee Karcah. Do. by people for the privilege of passing through the wicket of a fort. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	8	4	11	8
34	Mader Karcah. Do. by madur Castes who make mats. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	2	13	1	2
35	Sanaboo Karcah. Do. by the people who make Cords. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	12	1	22	12	1
36	Koombar Tegary. Do. by Pot makers for keeping wheels. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	12	3	16	12	3
37	Tooppa Karcah. Do. by Ghee-sellers. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
38	Veelaydalay Manroova Karcah. Do. by Betel-sellers. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	1	4	281	1	4
39	Bhattah Marathacuvaroo. Do. by Paddy-sellers. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	9	1	6	9
40	Turcaury moolay. An annual payment by sellers of Jungle Vegetables. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	5	8	143	5	8
41	Udeeay Baugayetoo. Do. by the cultivators of areca nut gardens for quantities of the produce taken for house consumption. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1560	4	1	1560	4	1
42	Tengoobagayetoo. Do. do. of Cocoanut gardens for do. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
43	Shroff Ungady. Do. paid by Shroffs. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	11	8	4	11
44	Ryot Karcah. Do. by Ryots for bringing sundry produce of their fields for house consumption. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	7	8	7	7
45	Dobhy Woobbay Karcah. Do. by washermen for keeping washing Earthen Pots. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	555	2	5	555	2	5

46	*Soonada Goommy.* An annual payment by Besters on account of Chunam Kilns.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	2	8	24 2 8
47	Poory Karcah. Do. by the sellers of roasted rice.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	4	7	59 4 7
48	Gauma Goottiga. Do. by the whole Villagers for bringing articles throughout the year for house consumption free of duty.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	9	8	31 9 8
49	Baulay Kauyee Mauroovadacay. Do. by Venders of the unripe fruit of Plantains.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	6	8 5 6
50	Oopoo Mauroovaroo. Do. by Salt Venders.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	4 0 7
51	Soonna Karcah. Do. by Chunam Venders.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	1	1	66 1 1
52	Neelay Baunay. Do. by the Class who dye thread with blue Colour.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	4	6	38 4 6
53	Soota Karcah. Do. by spinners of thread.													
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	7	0	16 7 0
54	Pootany Karcah. Do. by the venders of a kind of roasted Bengal Horse Gram.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	15	8	47 15 8
55	Kaugada Karcah. Do. by paper sellers.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	10	3 10 10
56	Bunnada Nooloo. Do. by the persons who dye thread.													
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	11	14	14	2	37 15 1

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P.
57	Chamada Boddaly. An annual payment on Leather Bags used for selling ghee and oil. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
58	Unalaky Gatah. Do. paid by certain persons for the Pestles used for making Avil. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	6	4	5	6
59	Metayee Karcah. Do. by sweetmeat venders. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	6	0	7
60	Udecay Gooday Karcah. Do. by the people who bring green sooparee in baskets and sell it. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	1	4
61	Velloomauroovavaroo. Do. by the venders of Gingily seeds. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	11	1	26	11	1
62	Haraloo Mauroovavaroo. Do. by do. of lamp Oil seeds. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	9	2	1
63	Tidee Karcah. Do. by Iron mongers for Bellows used. Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	15	10	13	15	10
64	Peinjaur. Do. by the class who clean Cotton. Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	3	1	64	3	1

65	Rasbeemay Kanah. Do. by the persons who use silk spinning wheels.														
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	9	34	8	0	46	4	9
66	Dorah Hasaloo. Do. by the persons who make cords..														
	Abolished.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
67	Chowloo Karcah. Do. who bring and sell Earth salt.														
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	10	8	74	10	8
68	Soovurnadayah. Name of a Ready-money payment, not defined.														
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	0	11	429	0	11
69	Gooday Karcah. An annual payment by the persons who sell any articles in Baskets.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	7	10	140	7	10
70	Meenoo Karcah. Do. by fish sellers.														
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
71	Oopena Molay. Do. by salt manufacturers for bringing quantities of salt for home consumption.														
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	11	1	10	9	7	65	4	8
72	Kadaroobasy. Do. by the class making mortars.														
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11	0	23	11	0
73	Ooppoo Manasoo. Do. by the venders of Salt and Pepper.														
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	13	2	25	13	2
74	Kanchoo Koty. Do. by the sellers of Kanchoo or a preparation of areca nut.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	8	7	20	8	7
75	Bukara Hool Bummy Goottah. Rent for grazing sheep on lands.														
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	14	4	0	0	0	661	14	4

	Names of Taxes.	Bangalore.			Chittledroog.			Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
76	Putady Babuth. Duties annually paid by retail dealers.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	11	5	0	0	0	57	11	5
77	Muggada Soonkah. Duty upon Looms besides the tax under the Revenue head.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	13	4	0	0	0	17	13	4
78	Gamganay Kurgapady. Rent of Taxes on articles produced and consumed in Villages.															
	Abolished	0	0	0	0	0	0	3517	4	3	2068	2	10	5585	7	1
79	Huttaywar Shamilah Chillur Hootoovaly. An undefined collection, it means sundry Village collections.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	388	3	2	0	0	0	388	3	2
80	Ungady Hassil. Tax upon Bazars not defined.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	1	2	7
81	Kasauyee Dookans. An annual payment by Butchers.															
	Abolished.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	7	5	11	1	8	9	8
82	Katecacar Karcah. A duty paid by Butchers, but not defined.															
	Abolition of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	10	2	7	10
		12940	1	1	5944	8	11	35742	8	7	28257	8	2	82884	10	9

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Chillur Bob, or Miscellaneous.					
* Choona Goohta. The contract of the Taxes levied on Lime-burners.					
Abolition of	314 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	314 9 0
* Coori Wondiga. The taxes levied upon Cumblies in weekly markets.					
Abolition of	0 0 0	10 5 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 5 8
	314 9 0	10 5 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	324 14 8
Mohaturpha or Taxes on Houses, Looms, Manufactures, &c.					
* Kummutal. The tax paid by the Chucklers for exemption from forced labor.					
Abolition of	0 0 0	85 15 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	85 15 5
* Nelah Pusurah. The tax levied upon shops kept on open grounds in certain places.					
Abolition of	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 14 5	0 0 0	14 14 5
TOTAL, ..	0 0 0	85 15 5	14 14 5	0 0 0	100 13 10
GRAND TOTAL, ..	32375 8 11	6523 15 3	35795 5 5	28257 8 2	102952 5 9

RECAPITULATION.

Total of Taxes abolished or reduced from the assumption of the Country, viz.
18th October 1831 *to June* 1854.

Total Number of Taxes.	Names of the Heads.	According to the List prepared up to June 1852.	Taxes abolished from July 1852 to June 1854.	Total Amount.
		C. Rupees. As. P.	*C. Rupees. As. P.*	*C. Rupees. As. P.*
42	Under the Head of Revenue,.....	138116 1 4	19641 14 6	157757 15 10
482	Do. of Sayer, ...	741740 12 3	82884 10 9	824625 7 0
39	Do. of Abkaree, ...	7289 1 9	0 0 0	7289 1 9
187	Do. of Chillur Bob, ...	79663 2 2	324 14 8	79988 0 10
18	Do. of Mohaturpha, ...	4065 2 6	100 13 10	4166 0 4
1	Do. of Umroyee, ...	77 11 4	0 0 0	77 11 4
769		970951 15 4	102952 5 9	1073904 5 1

Compd.
M. CUBBON.

BANGALORE,
4th September 1855.

C. KISTNAMAH.

N. B.—Those that are marked thus * being the items upon which remissions were formerly made partially, and included in the first list, have not been numbered in the supplement.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Country, viz.: 18th October

DR.

			Rupees. As. P.
To Balance handed over by the late Government to the Commission at the assumption of the Country, *viz.:* 18th October, 1831			3,25,835 14 1½
To Collections under the Commission from 19th October 1831 to June 1854	16,71,27,441	5 7	
To Collections as nearly correct as possible for Aunundah or up to June 1855....	78,54,124	15 3	
To Estimated ditto, for Rackshasah, or from July to October 1855, being 4 months	4,96,073	8 0	
			17,54,77,639 12 10
To Loan borrowed from the Honorable Company for the adjustment of the arrears, &c., of the Establishments due by the late Government up to 18th October 1831, *viz.*			
Due to the Honorable Company by the late Government up to 18th October 1831	1,39,518	9 11	
Subsequently borrowed by the Commission from the Honorable Company	38,53,880	10 1½	
			39,93,399 4 0½
	TOTAL RUPEES ..		17,97,96,874 15 0

BANGALORE,
23rd. October 1855.

Government of Mysore from the Assumption of the 1831 *to October* 1855.

Cr.

				Rupees.	As.	P.
By Amount of Subsidy paid to the Honorable Company from 19th October 1831, to Aunundah or June 1855, at Rupees 24,50,000 per year	5,80,68,951	10	2			
By ditto for Rackshasah, or from July to October 1855, being 4 months	8,16,666	10	8			
				5,88,85,618	4	10
By Amount of one-fifth Share and the fixed Allowance of His Highness the Rajah, from 19th October 1831 to Pramadeecha or June 1854	2,72,96,982	12	1			
By Estimated Amount of ditto for Aunundah 1854-55	12,19,343	14	10			
By Ditto for Rackshasah, or from July to October 1855, being 4 months	3,20,409	1	6			
				2,88,36,735	12	5
By Amount of the Administration Charges of the Country from 19th October 1831 to Pramadeecha or June 1854	7,30,12,351	8	11½			
By ditto of ditto for Aunundah or June 1855	37,41,271	7	4			
By ditto of ditto for Rackshasah, or from July to October 1855, being 4 months	12,47,097	0	9			
				7,80,00,720	1	0½
By Amount paid up to June 1855, being the arrears of the Establishments due by the late Government up to 18th October 1831, including the sum paid in consequence of Mr. Grant's new classification of the debts				49,96,577	2	7
By Amount paid up to June 1855 to the Government of Fort St. George in liquidation of the sum borrowed						
Principal	39,93,399	4	0½			
Interest	15,00,000	0	0			
				54,93,399	4	0½
				17,62,13,050	8	11
Estimated Balance up to October 1855, ...				35,83,824	6	1
Total Rupees				17,97,96,874	15	0

C. K.

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

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on 01 February, 2020